# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

*Winnipeg, Man.* **Circulation over 75,000** *April 15, 1925*

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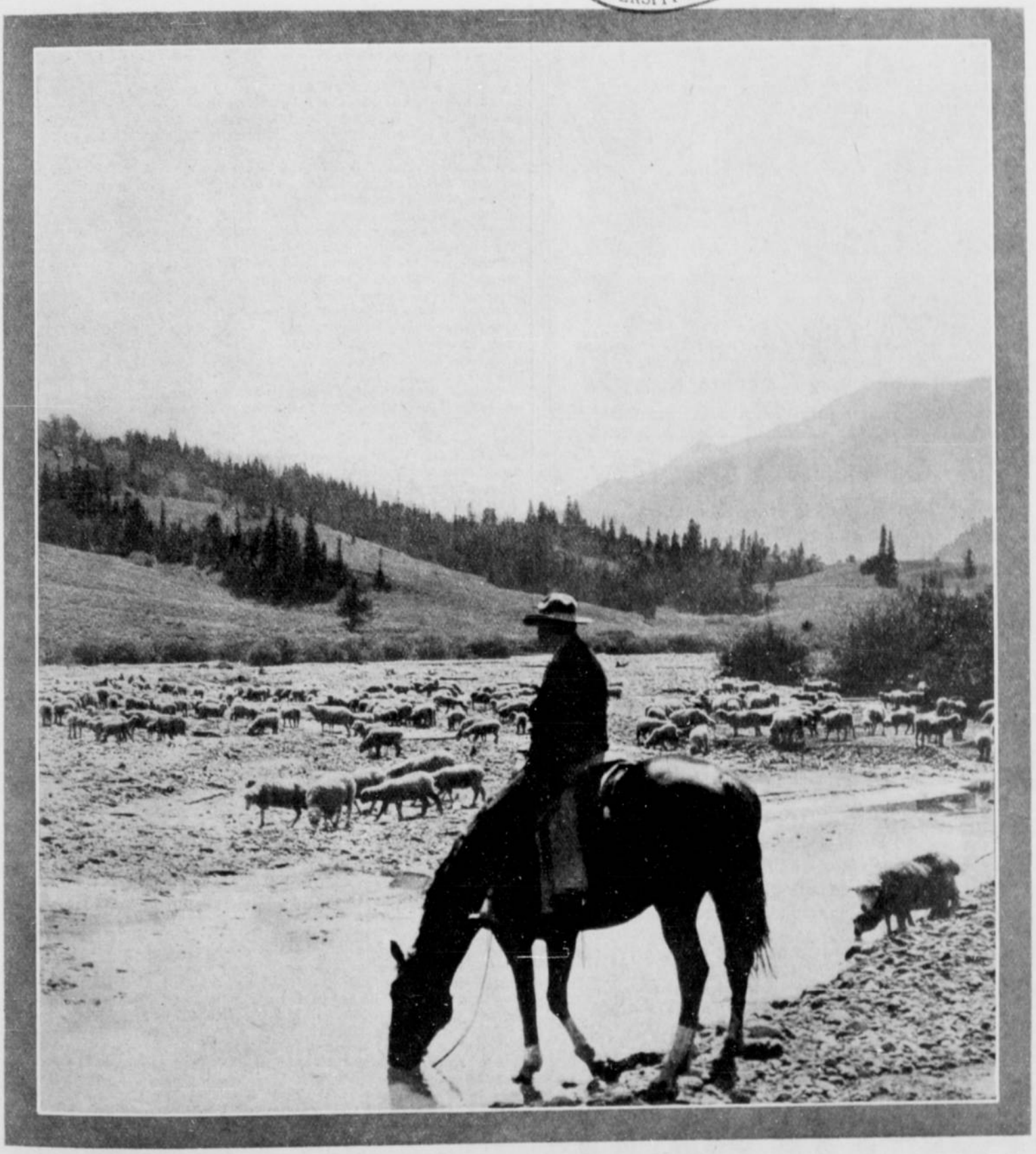

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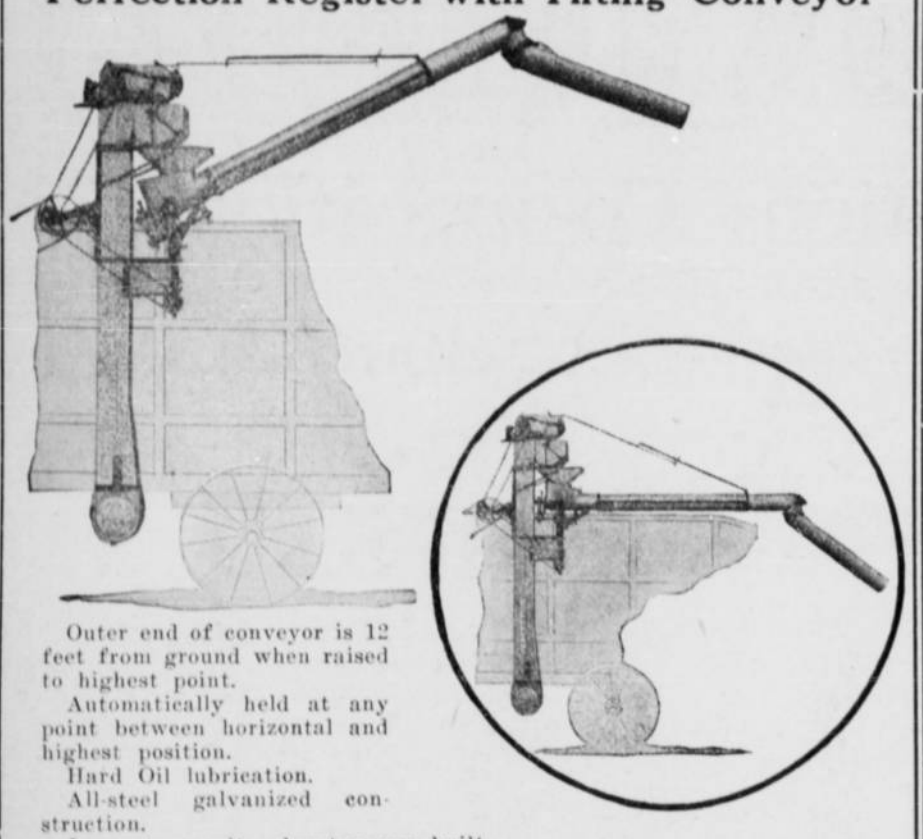

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# GOODRICH Silvertown CORD TIRE

"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"


# News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg

## Saskatchewan

### Sign up for Egg Pool

Contracts, forms and information of various kinds have just gone out to all locals of the S.G.G.A., Farmers' Union Lodges, and other bodies, from the Central office, in preparation for the sign-up in the Egg and Poultry Pool, which has been organized in accordance with the decision of the recent annual convention.

The women of the movement especially have been looking forward to the establishment of this pool for many years, and now that it has become a reality every local secretary and indeed every farmer, should do all in his power to see that it is a success. Co-operation is the watchword of the future, and is the only method of marketing that will ensure the farmer of every cent there is in his product. We are looking to this pool to be a tremendous success, and that can only be by the help of everyone.

### Successful Meetings

A large and successful gathering took place at Invermay, on Thursday, April 2, when addresses were delivered by Mrs. Osborne, of Dilke, a member of the executive of the Womens Section of the S.G.G.A., and Mr. Coffin, of Colonsay, director of the district.

The chair was taken by Mrs. J. Louck. A lively discussion followed the addresses, led by J. Snell, president of the local at that point, and this led to the formation of a new Women's Section of the association. The meeting was followed by lunch and dancing, which were greatly enjoyed.

A packed meeting greeted the speakers at Wadena, next day, supporters of the association and the Farmers' Union being about equally divided. This is one of the unorganized spots in the province, but it is probable that as a result of the meeting organization will take place in the near future. A resolution was passed by the meeting in favor of amalgamation. An idea of the interest created will be gleaned from the fact that many of the people had travelled from 10 to 14 miles over almost impassable roads.

The same evening, Kuroki schoolhouse was filled to overflowing, many of the people having to be content with seats on the floor. The same speakers attended, and a Women's Section was also formed at this point.

New Junior branches have also been formed by Mrs. Osborne, at Tugaske and Scott.

### A New Local at Wingello

A new local of the S.G.G.A. has been organized at Wingello, to take the place of the former Wingello local, with an initial membership of 11. H. L. Martin is president, and J. J. Burr, secretary.

A new local of the S.G.G.A. has just been formed at the Lambton School, in the Bengough district, by J. P. Jensen, county chairman, with an initial membership of about 15. Joseph Pennock is the president, and John Halls, the secretary of the new local. We wish these gentlemen every success in their work, and that the local will become a strong branch of the association.

### Lidgett Local

Friends from McWorth, Lonesome Butte, Willow Vale, Fir Mountain and surrounding points, took part in a box social and dance put on by the Lidgett G.G.A. on March 13, and so successful was it that over $100 remained after all expenses had been met.

At a general meeting of the local held on March 21, at which was a good attendance, the problems of railways and roads of the district were under consideration. Some definite action with regard to the local railway situation is hoped for as a result of correspondence which had taken place. Under the heading of highway matters, a plan of road work in the local improvement district was submitted and approved, and is to be forwarded to the provincial Highways Department for consideration. The question of the formation of a local wheat pool committee was also under discussion. Two new members were admitted to the local.

## Manitoba

Macdonald U.F.M. secretary, used a unique method of advertising in order to secure a crowd. On his notice, following the date of the meeting, was written these words, "A prize will be given for the first 10 men in their seats before 8 o'clock, the last man there will be fined 50c." Needless to say a splendid crowd gathered, and the meeting opened 10 minutes after the hour, which was a record-breaker for their district. The achievements of the U.F.M. for 1924 were discussed and so enthused were the members when they realized the wonderful accomplishments of the association that 13 paid their dues and pledged themselves to go out after more members.

The last meeting of the Elm Creek U.F.M., took the form of a concert and dance in the Municipal Hall. A crowd of 225 turned out to hear the address on Co-operation, given by G. W. Tovell, secretary of the Manitoba Milk Producers Association. The secretary, R. G. Love, writes: "Our membership is now three times what it was last year and is gradually growing."

The U.F.W.M. of Cypress River, reports 10 new members. Miss Irene Diehl, the treasurer, says: "Our society is not dead but merely silent." However, it does not look as if they have been silent in their local when they report that they put on two plays this winter, one by the U.F.M., and the other by the U.F.W.M., also two debates. They have purchased co-operatively, honey, fruit and brooms for their members, and their latest line of work has been to enlarge the cemetery by purchasing a piece of land adjoining. They are now making plans for improvements on it, and are looking forward to doing splendid work this summer.

A very unusual contest was held in the Marais U.F.M. local recently, known as The Country Fair. Pictures of fowl, sheep, cows, hogs and horses were cut from newspapers, numbered and strung along the wall. Contestants were required to classify them as for an entry list for a show. You have no idea what interest this created. Try it in your local and see how it works.

Interest has been maintained at a high pitch in the Manson U.F.M. local during the last two months by the contests put on between the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. Ed. Foord, the secretary, reports that the men's concert will be hard for the ladies to beat. It consisted of a play, violin selections by A. Hartby, a Tom Thumb instrumental put on behind a screen by Messrs. Ardy, Hemingson, and C. Blackwell, a recitation by J. Campbell, an address by Rev. E. Canary, and a minstrel chorus at the close. Kind expressions of appreciation were voted to Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore and Harold, who are moving from the district.

Little Souris U.F.M. has a new idea for keeping road allowances clean. Recently they debated the subject: Resolved That the Farmer Who Keeps His Half of the Road Allowance Mown and Free From Weeds, Should be Paid $5.00 per Mile by the Municipality. This resolution was ably supported by L. Courtice and Mrs. J. S. Lowes, while the negative was taken by J. Fardoe and Miss E. Poole, and though the up-holders of this up-to-date idea showed much ability in putting up their side of the case, yet the decision was awarded to the negative who had the highest number of points.

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE**

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Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

**A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers**

*The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.*

*Equal Rights to all and Special Privileges to None*

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

J. T. HULL
P. M. ABEL
Associate Editors

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VOL. XVIII April 15, 1925 No. 15

**ADVERTISING RATES**

Commercial Display .....60c per agate line
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Livestock Display Classified....$6.75 per inch
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

# Our Ottawa Letter

*Vote on budget will be close and may precipitate a general election—McMaster and Hudson support the government—Dr. Tory's rural credit recommendation s—By H. E. M. Chisholm*

OTTAWA, April 9.—The parliamentary session at Ottawa is now about two months old, and yet members left for the Easter recess, during the middle of the present week, with but little accomplished and with the sessional program barely touched insofar as legislation is concerned. The budget debate which is dragging heavily and which has brought out highly diversified opinions, particularly with respect to the tariff, is only half completed, the expectation being that some 40 additional speakers will contribute their varied views to Hansard before the division on the Drayton amendment and on the main motion of Mr. Robb occurs. On the official Conservative, Progressive and independent opposition benches the budget proposals of Mr. Robb have so far found few, if any, friends, and if the speeches which have occurred are any indication of the consensus of opinion among these members, who comprise practically half of the representation of the House, it would appear that the government will have the closest call of its career when the vote is taken. In fact, a question of whether a general election is to be held during the present year may conceivably be settled on the fateful occasion of the budget division. The Commons is now discussing the request of the government for the granting of ways and means for the carrying on of the administration of the country during the current fiscal year and toward the expenditure of approximately $400,000,000. Should the government fail to get a majority, dissolution would of course be inevitable, and a general election, probably in June, almost certain. But even in the event of a narrow majority being secured, the government might regard itself as justified in refusing to accept this as a sufficient mandate, and might decide to seek such sufficient mandate from the people at the polls. On one occasion, Hon. W. S. Fielding was forced to be satisfied with a majority of eight for his budget; that, however, was during the early stages of the present parliament.

### Up to the People

In the event of dissolution being thus brought about it will devolve upon the people to decide upon the present sessional program of legislation, for the reason that the people's representatives in this parliament will have no opportunity to do so. The Petersen contract entered into for the purpose of securing government control of ocean rates, and which is subject to the ratification of parliament, will be left in the air until after the ballots have been counted and a new parliament has been assembled. Equalization of freight rates on land will be in the same position. In fact, the government will go to the country on promises of reform which they will undoubtedly maintain only failed of consummation because of the action of the combined oppositions. Other measures still hanging fire are those connected with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the Canada Grain Act, the Home Bank depositors, rural credits, etc.

There were no notable, but several interesting speeches during the debate of the present week. On the government side, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, who is a confirmed optimist with a happy sense of humor, spent a good deal of time in dealing with a speech delivered last week by R. A. Hoey, Progressive member for Springfield, and particularly to that portion of Mr. Hoey's speech in which the latter had declared that the tariff policy enunciated by that so-called high protectionist, F. P. Jones, president of the Canada Cement Company, would result "in a measurably better tariff than we have at the present time." Mr. Hoey had stated that Mr. Jones had advocated a uniform tariff, not only on manufactured goods, but on raw materials as well, which would raise a revenue of some $250,000,000. Basing his calculation upon total imports into Canada, Mr. Motherwell calculated that the average duty on all goods under such a policy would be approximately 31 per cent. The minister thereupon proceeded to go through the entire free list as at present existent, and enquired jocularly whether the hon. member for Springfield desired to make the way to the celestial kingdom more difficult by placing a duty upon bibles and hymn books. He also declared that the duty advocated by Mr. Jones would immeasurably increase the protection on agricultural implements. Referring to the talk of a general election the minister said: "Speaking for myself, I can't see any signs of it, but it would appear that the two opposition groups in the House are attending to their political fences."

### McMaster and Hudson Support the Budget

From the government side also A. R. McMaster, of Brome, spoke. Mr. McMaster, who, on the Fielding budget of 1923, crossed the floor of the House and joined the Independents, declared on the present occasion that he would vote for the budget, not because he absolutely approved of it, particularly with respect to the increased duty on slack coal, but because he feared that the present government which had done more than any government in recent years for Canadian nationality, might be defeated. It is stated authoritatively that Mr. McMaster, one of the most ardent free traders in the House, will not again stand for re-election, but will retire at the end of the present parliament to private life. He will be seriously missed in the House.

Hon. A. B. Hudson, Independent Liberal member for South Winnipeg, gave general approval to the budget. He reviewed in a masterly manner the various fiscal eras of the Dominion, and declared emphatically that at no time had high protection helped the country. The national policy of Sir John A. Macdonald had been tried and found wanting, and in his opinion the new national policy of Hight Hon. Arthur Meighen would never be tried.

### For Gradual Reductions

From the Progressive side declarations were heard from James Steedsman, M.P. for Souris, and J. L. Brown,

Continued on Page 30

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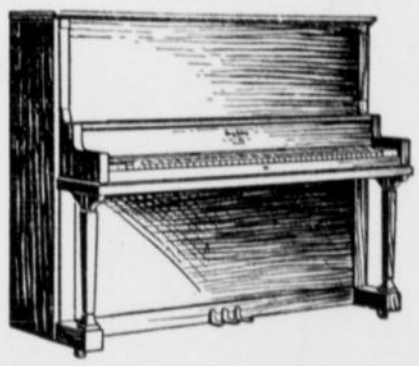
**Henry Herbert Piano**

*for* **$475.00**



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**25 plants, postpaid** ..... **$1.00 extra**
**50 plants, postpaid** ..... **1.90 extra**
**100 plants, postpaid** ..... **3.60 extra**

## Summer-Bearing Strawberries

We recommend planting a small patch of both summer-bearing and everbearing strawberries. Senator Dunlap and the "Million Dollar" Dr. Burrill strawberries are the best June bearing varieties. Order which-ever variety you prefer. With your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription we will send you:

**25 plants, postpaid** ..... **$ .45 extra**
**50 plants, postpaid** ..... **.80 extra**
**100 plants, postpaid** ..... **1.50 extra**

## Miller and Latham Raspberries

The two best varieties for western conditions. The demand for these fine cultivated varieties of raspberries exceeds the supply. With your own or a neighbor's new or renewal subscription we will send you, postpaid, either Miller or Latham raspberry canes at the following prices:

**12 canes** ..... **$ .60**
**25 canes** ..... **1.20**
**50 canes** ..... **2.10**

Fruit stock will be shipped in a fresh, healthy condition at the right time for planting. Full instructions regarding planting and cultivation will be sent with each order before planting time. Our subscription rates are $1.00 for one year, $2.00 for three years and $3.00 for five years. **(Note the saving).** A $3.00 subscription entitles you to all three fruit offers. The varieties described above have been purchased from selected growers at lowest wholesale prices, and this advantage is being passed on to encourage fruit growing and enlarge our circle of readers. Planting time will soon be here, so send in your order early to make sure of your selection.

**The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.**

# The Prize Winners in the Figure Puzzle Contest

## At last the final awards have been made in the Figure Puzzle Contest, which began on December 21, 1924, and closed on February 28, 1925.

The judges met at The Guide office on April 1, and carefully examined the Contest records, and in order to make sure that no mistakes had been made by contestants who submitted solutions to the Second Puzzle, an expert of The Burroughs Adding Machine Company, checked and rechecked the solutions on an Electric Adding Machine.

A preliminary announcement to the prize winners has already been made, notifying each person of their standing, and within a couple of weeks they will be sent their prizes.

### THE JUDGES

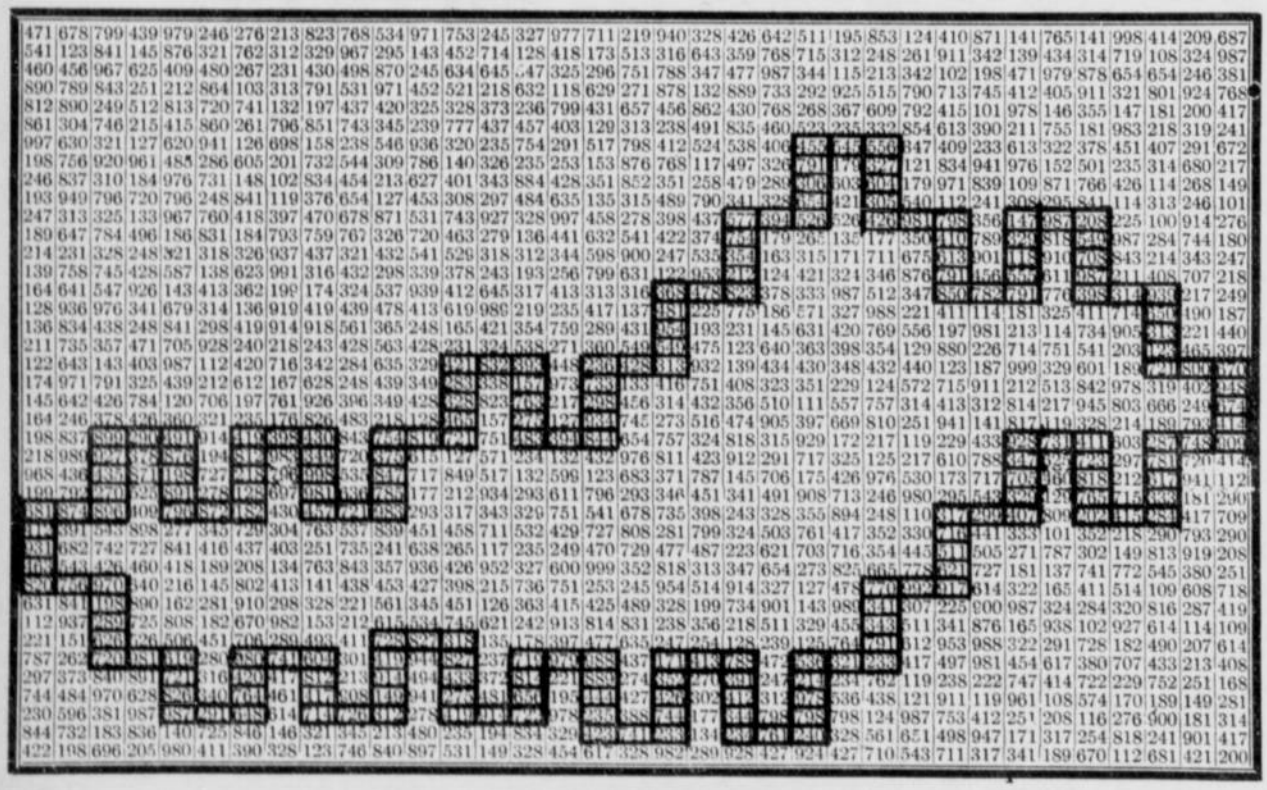
R. S. LAW, Secretary, The United Grain Growers Limited.
J. H. EVANS, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba.
K. DRENNAN, Manager, John Scott and Co., Chartered Accountants.

NOTE—Owing to the Dominion parliament and the Manitoba Legislature being in session, Hon. T. A. Crerar and Premier John Bracken were unable to judge the results of the Second Puzzle; consequently Mr. Crerar appointed Mr. R. S. Law and Premier Bracken appointed Mr. J. H. Evans to act in their stead. The Guide appointed Mr. K. Drennan as the third judge.

## The Tie-Breaker, Puzzle No. 2

The following will explain how the Second Puzzle was solved, and by following the example printed you will quickly and easily understand how a solution was obtained.

A continuous chain of figures had to be made across the face of the chart and back again, and this was done by selecting any group of figures in the left-hand column, and starting with this group they proceeded to work towards the right-hand side of the puzzle by taking in not less than three groups of figures and not more than five groups of figures. When they reached the right-hand column of figures they returned to the left-hand side of the chart in the same manner.



THE WINNING SOLUTION

The solution which won the First Prize. Total even numbers in chain, 57,944; total odd numbers in chain, 57,944; after subtracting—ZERO.

After forming the chain each contestant had to find the sum total of all the groups of figures in the chain ending in an even number and also those ending in an odd number, and after subtracting the odd from the even the person having the lowest answer was to obtain the First Prize. Everyone of the prize winners, and many others obtained ZERO for their answer after subtracting one total from the other. In order, therefore, to decide the prize winners the person having the largest grand total of both odd and even numbers in their chain was awarded the first prize, and the second prize to the person having the second largest total, and so on in accord with the rules of the contest.

## Special Prize Winners

Six (6) Special Prizes, with a total value of $100 were given to the first three (3) contestants in each of two periods, ending January 19 and February 9, respectively, who sent in the first correct solutions to the first puzzle.

FIRST PERIOD

1st Prize—$25—R. E. Turnquist, Standard, Alta.
2nd Prize—$15—Robert Remus, Marchwell, Sask.
3rd Prize—$10—R. L. Lee, Newdale, Man.

SECOND PERIOD

1st Prize—$25—Wm. Ross, Oakner, Man.
2nd Prize—$15—W. J. Stapleton, Naicam, Sask.
3rd Prize—$10—Robert H. Scott, Eden, Man.

## Grand Prize Winners

1st Prize—Won by A. W. Grant, Ottawa, Ont. Five-Passenger Touring Car and $120 in cash. Grand total of chain 115,888.

2nd Prize—Won by L. Bounefoy, St. Claude, Man. Cash prize of $300 and $30 cash extra. Grand total of chain 113,664.

3rd Prize—Won by P. W. Phippen, Clarkleigh, Man. Cash prize of $200 and $15 cash extra. Grand total of chain 113,476.

4th Prize—Won by J. G. Elder, Calgary, Alta. Cash prize of $150 and $50 extra in cash. Grand total of chain 112,824.

5th Prize—Won by R. P. Bray, Ottawa, Ont. Cash prize of $100 and $1.00 cash extra. Grand total of chain 112,716.

6th Prize—Won by Sydney Brazil, Nakamun, Alta. Cash prize of $75. Grand total of chain 111,856.

7th Prize—Won by Robert B. Martin, Fenwood, Sask. Cash prize of $50. Grand total of chain 111,588.

8th Prize—Won by A. Erthal, Winnipeg, Man. Cash prize of $25. Grand total of chain 111,544.

## Winners of $10 Prizes

J. B. Wilson, Mawer, Sask. ..... 111,544
John F. Anderson, Rocanville, Sask. ..... 111,112
Kenneth D. Phillips, Rocanville, Sask. ..... 111,112
John R. Williams, Mitchellton, Sask. ..... 110,564
C. MacNeill (Miss), Imperial, Sask. ..... 110,188
Edith C. Rowles, Empress, Alta. 110,076
Charles A. Rowles, Empress, Alta. 110,076
Winnifred Rowles (Miss) Empress, Alta. ..... 110,076
Syd. Coldwell, Pollockville, Alta. 109,084
W. H. Beamish, Shoal Lake, Man. 108,944
H. C. Oughton, Calgary, Alta. 108,700
F. I. Elder, Calgary, Alta. 108,568
J. H. Brierley (Mrs.), Grenfell, Sask. ..... 108,500
T. B. Maloughney, Imperial, Sask. 108,460
Minnie B. Sangster (Miss), East Selkirk, Man. ..... 108,448
John Ready, Cluny, Alta. ..... 108,288

## Winners of $5 Prizes

J. Walton (Mrs.), Pilot Mound, Man. ..... 108,228
Alexis Degand, Dollard, Sask. 107,904
Paget Ellaby, Oban, Sask. ..... 107,496
Alfred Laeser, Viking, Alta. 107,240
John McKay, Kelvington, Sask. 107,224
Sixten Linden, Wadena, Sask. 107,224
W. H. Weir (Mrs.), Streamstown, Alta. ..... 107,184
Reuben Wiberg, Fillmore, Sask. 107,184
Findlay Brownlee, Rocanville, Sask. 107,172
Chas. C. Jackson, Calgary ..... 106,960
Walter Robb, Grandview, Man. 106,940
C. A. Ervin, Dunnville, Ont. ..... 106,916
W. C. Potage, Melfort, Sask. ..... 106,840
Geo. E. Merryfield, Winnipeg, Man. 106,480
Edward B. Tait, Manitou, Man. 106,132
J. F. Airhart, Alsask, Sask. ..... 106,048
Florence Hamilton (Miss), Arnaud Man. ..... 105,992
A. L. Fink, Dinsmore, Sask. ..... 105,956
Rev. T. W. Ruddell, Saskatoon, Sask. ..... 105,800
E. Veeman, Tichfield, Sask. ..... 105,728
W. B. Harvey, Winnipeg, Man. 105,660
V. B. Cressman, Lashburn, Sask. 105,652
R. B. Sangster, East Selkirk, Man. ..... 105,480
Jno. H. Baynton, Carlton, Sask. 105,312
M. O. Hayes, Okotoks, Alta. ..... 105,276
A. Wilson (Mrs.), Tantallon, Sask. ..... 105,000
William Wilson, Tantallon, Sask. 105,000
Geo. Wilson (Mrs.), Tantallon, Sask. ..... 105,000
David L. Wilson, Tantallon, Sask. 105,000
M. A. MacDonald (Miss), Killaley, Sask. ..... 104,996
F. J. Golling, Killaley, Sask. 104,996
Thos. J. Wild, Killaley, Sask. 104,996

## EXTRA PRIZES

After the judges had completed their examination of the records and had awarded the prizes, The Guide decided to extend the Prize List from 60 to 100 prizes on account of the large number of entries and the great interest taken; consequently two Special Prizes were given to the two people who sent in the largest number of subscriptions during the course of the contest. The winners being: Miss W. Scholz, Langenburg, Sask., winning a $20 prize, and Miss Flora Kerr, Cardston, Alta., winning a $15 prize.

The following is a list of those who obtained, in the order given, the next best solutions to the second puzzle, and each will receive a $4.00 prize:

Peter T. Moelgaard, Swift Current, Sask. ..... 104,948
D. G. Miller, Calgary, Alta. ..... 104,908
Clifford Ruddell, Saskatoon, Sask. 104,840
Hylton Clarke, Davidson, Sask. 104,836
G. A. Ruddell, Regina, Sask. ..... 104,712
A. V. H. Baldwin, Edmonton, Alta. 104,712
Wm. F. Ens, Winkler, Man. ..... 104,544
Fred W. Barrett, Mawer, Sask. 104,532
D. R. Sinclair, Keeler, Sask. ..... 104,344
Alfred Morris, Weyburn, Sask. 104,132
A. Baynton, Carlton, Sask. ..... 104,108
Hubert Vincelette, Fortier, Man. 104,028
Agnes King, Regina, Sask. ..... 103,964
Frank White, Winnipeg, Man. 103,588
Andre Pajot, Carlton, Sask. ..... 103,484
H. A. Shepherd, Magrath, Alta. 103,352
C. Woolverton, Ponoka, Alta. ..... 103,352
Thos. Rowles, jr., Empress, Alta. 103,308
W. A. McNeil (Mrs.), Saskatoon, Sask. ..... 103,248
Geo. Horne (Mrs.), Regina ..... 103,248
Rene Vandevelde, Viscount, Sask. 103,228
P. I. Jordan, Millett, Alta. ..... 103,208
P. J. Tulford, Winnipeg, Man. 103,152
Chas. Garbutt, Seal, Alta. ..... 103,104
J. H. Shedden (Mrs.), Edmonton, Alta. ..... 103,104
F. G. Leggett, Kipling, Sask. 103,104
John Arnott, Deepdale, Man. 103,104
William Sylvester, Dalmeny, Sask. 103,064
Oscar G. Reilly, Neepawa, Man. 102,908
E. Vane, Treesbank, Man. ..... 102,716
R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 102,504
B. F. Graham, Cluny, Alta. ..... 102,452
Norman A. Riddell, Gleichen, Alta. ..... 102,448
C. E. Lough, Lockport, Man. 102,272
Shepherd Sewell, Ribstone, Alta. 102,220
Geo. Movins, Fleet, Alta. ..... 102,140

The wide interest in the contest was evidenced by the frequent comments of the contestants. Christian Dappen, of Midnight Lake, Saskatchewan, states in a letter: "I have enjoyed the work on this puzzle, for it is a good one and very interesting." F. G. McCreight, Netherton, Saskatchewan, writing in connection with the second puzzle, states, "We worked hard on this puzzle and enjoyed it. We also enjoy The Grain Growers' Guide. We have been in this district 16 years, and if I remember correctly have been readers and boosters of The Guide from the first." Mrs. R. A. White, of Big Valley, Alberta, stated: "I would like to know the man who made that puzzle, I sure would congratulate him, as it seems impossible to solve, and although I got my answer to Zero, I never worked so hard over anything. The contest surely was interesting and conducted fairly for those taking part."

This was, we believe, one of the most successful contests ever conducted in Western Canada. It was a big success from start to finish. Many new friends were made and many new subscribers were added to our present large family of readers. The Guide wishes to thank all those who took part and who helped to make this contest such a success.

**The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.**

# The Grain Growers' Guide

*Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 15, 1925*

## Getting More Light

The Winnipeg Free Press has decided to permit the parliamentary committee to enquire into the ocean freight combine and the Petersen proposal, before forcing the members to vote upon the legislation before the House. It is well. The Progressive policy in this case has been wise. The country should know what benefits are likely to accrue before $13,000,000 of public money is voted in steamship subsidies. It should be known what Petersen, with 10 ships, can accomplish towards breaking the combine that could not be accomplished by our own government Merchant Marine with 57 ships. It should also be known why our own merchant marine has been for several years a member in good standing of this notorious North Atlantic combine. No part of Canada stands to benefit more than the prairie provinces from reductions in ocean freight rates, particularly upon agricultural exports. The Progressives can be relied upon to watch well the interests of the western people. In demanding more light upon the whole matter they have taken a proper business-like attitude. If the investigation reveals that the most effective way of fighting the ocean combine is by means of subsidies, both parliament and the people will then have adequate information to judge the merits of the government's proposal. Such information has not yet been available and would not have been available except for the firm stand taken by the Progressive members.

## Thomas D'Arcy McGee

The centenary of the birth of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Irish patriot, and the most eloquent of the pleaders for Canadian Confederation, occurred on Monday of this week. He was born at Carlingford, County Louth, Ireland, on April 13, 1825, and he paid the price of following the light of his own great mind by dying at the hand of an assassin at Ottawa, on April 7, 1868.

McGee lived an energetic and turbulent life. His innate powers of oratory were displayed at the early age of 15, when he delivered a speech on temperance. He joined the throng of Irish emigrants to the United States when he was 17, and by a chance speech on liberty at a Fourth of July celebration, in Boston, he opened for himself a path to fame in journalism. He returned overseas in 1846, joined the Young Ireland movement, and on the failure of that tragic episode in Irish political life, he became an exile, escaping through the aid of friends once more to the United States. Here he established the New York Nation and entered into a fierce and bitter anti-English campaign. Some years of political controversy, however, brought a tempering of his opinions, and shook to the foundations his revolutionary faith. He confessed that he had overlooked some primary principles of political philosophy, and when he came to Canada in 1857, driven from the United States by the extremism of the Fenian movement, his outlook was conservative, with a deep attachment and reverence for the progressive achievements of the past.

He threw himself into Canadian politics immediately on his arrival, and founded a paper in Montreal. The movement for Confederation found in him a strong and enthusiastic response, and he became one of its most ardent advocates and supporters. The revolutionist and conspirator of 1848 joined in the great task of welding the separate parts of British North America into the Dominion of Canada, by constitutional and orderly means. The task accomplished he demonstrated his disinterested public-spiritedness by denying himself a cabinet position in the new government of Canada, when Sir John A. Macdonald found himself confronted by almost insuperable provincial jealousies. He was, however, re-elected for Montreal after an exceedingly bitter and disorderly campaign, and on the evening of April 6, 1868, he delivered in the House of Commons, what was fated to be his last speech in the cause of a united Canada. The House adjourned at one o'clock on the morning of the 7th, and an hour later, even while members on their way home were discussing his speech, his eloquence had been stilled for ever. Canada has had no greater patriot, no statesman with clearer vision, no more fervent advocate of a country united spiritually as well as physically, than Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

## A Deceptive Illustration

The great example cited by Sir Henry Drayton in his budget speech, to justify his demand for a higher tariff was France. He contrasted free trade Britain with protectionist France. In the former, he said, there were "doles, unemployment, want plus a high cost of living"; in the latter trade was "advancing by leaps and bounds," there was "employment and plenty of it," and the cost of living was lower than in Great Britain.

It is true there is apparently very little unemployment in France; no country in Europe, no matter what its fiscal policy, appears to be as well off in that respect as France. At the same time it is necessary to point out that France does not give such publicity to the condition of her people as the other great nations, and most of the statements regarding the prosperity of the country are mere guess work. In Sir Henry's case the guesses were designed to bolster up a case for protection.

France has always been a protectionist country, and if prosperity always attends a protective tariff it is a remarkable thing that France never experienced it until now. She went into the war with a national debt greater than that of any other two of the allies put together. The cost of the war to Great Britain was both absolutely and relatively much greater than the cost to France, and taxation in Great Britain, today, is nearly two-and-a-half times that of France. Yet Britain is redeeming her debts and France is not.

Fairness to France demands recognition of the vast outlay she has had to make for the restoration of the devastated districts, but if comparisons of national welfare are to be made it is also necessary to recognize that the outlay has been by way of currency inflation, and to such an extent that the franc has depreciated 74 per cent. The financial position of the country now is such that the government of M. Herriot is staking its life on a financial proposal involving the issue of two billions of currency, and a forced loan of 100,000,000,000 francs for 10 years at 2 or 3 per cent. The currency issue is necessary to meet issues of the Bank of France in excess of those already authorized by law, and it is stated that these unauthorized issues of the bank have been concealed from the people.

On her foreign debt France is paying neither interest nor principal, and it is very questionable whether the French war debts will ever be redeemed. France, as Sir George Paish stated in his recent speech in Winnipeg, is on the verge of bankruptcy, and if the inflation continues it will mean the complete wiping out of the internal debt. Protection has nothing whatever to do with the condition in France; if anything it is making a bad situation much worse.

It is to be regretted that Sir Henry did not cite the source of his information regarding the cost of living in France. The only official figures regarding cost of living for France refer to the city of Paris, and the last return shows that with 1914 taken as 100, the figure for Paris is 377 as compared with 180 for 630 towns in the United Kingdom. A recent investigation undertaken by the International Labor Office, shows that the purchasing power of wages, if London be taken at 100, stands at 73 in Paris. In only two countries is the London figure exceeded, namely, Canada and the United States, and if Sir Henry claims them as protectionist countries the answer is that the countries with figures below London are protectionist, too.

It is sheer deception to cite the France of today as an illustration of the value of protection. It would be better both for France and the world if the statesmen of other countries would try to understand the real facts of the situation in Europe, and instead of driving tariff wedges between the nations would encourage policies which would tend toward greater international friendliness and co-operation.

## The Proposed Tariff Board

The government is appropriating $30,000 to provide for "salaries and expenses of a board of advisors to the minister of finance, whose duties are to enquire into all matters pertaining to the tariff and other forms of taxation, and to advise the minister of finance in regard thereto." So the duty of the board was explained by Mr. Robb in his budget speech, and later, replying to Mr. Hoey, he said:

> The Tariff Board will report to the minister representing the government of the day, and the government of the day must take the responsibility of submitting to parliament what tariff changes they consider best in the interests of the country.

Any value such a board may possess rests upon the assumption that protection to some degree must remain for an indefinite period a part of the fiscal policy of the country, and it is pertinent to point out that the Liberal party, when it adopted the tariff plank in its platform, calling for an increased free list and substantial reductions of the tariff on the necessaries of life, and the materials of production, did not require the advice of experts to enable them to reach the conclusion that such tariff changes were "in the best interests of Canada," and to prompt them to pledge themselves to "implement by legislation" that plank in their platform.

A board of the kind described, however, can have some usefulness. The tariff is without doubt a factor in the industrial and commercial life of the country. It has existed practically in the shape that it is today for nearly half-a-century, and its incidence is interwoven in the fabric of the nation's economic life. It has also been in politics all that time, and with one section of the nation demanding substantial reductions even to a revenue basis, and another demanding increases almost to the extent of prohibition, it is extremely desirable that statesmen should have some knowledge of the possible effects of the policy they purpose following. A basis of adequate information is always desirable for any course

of action, and particularly so when the course must of necessity be one of compromise and a series of steps toward a given objective.

This is one of the imperatives of statesmanship, but after all it is merely the means toward an end, and the end is the main thing. A tariff board which looked at tariff changes from the standpoint of the particular business affected, would be an unmitigated nuisance; the information it ought to supply to the minister should cover the effect upon the nation as a whole. The danger of a tariff board and any board which deals with taxation, is that it may present only such information as the government of the day may require to support its policy. It should present information which will enable parliament as a whole to understand properly the subject from all angles. All the tariff boards in the world would not convince either free traders or protectionists that their particular fiscal ideal was wrong, because questions of political philosophy are involved, but proper information should direct the course of action of men who must make a decision upon a given question at a given time. For that reason the information collected by the proposed tariff board should be available to parliament and not merely the government.

## Farm Loan Proposal

The final report of Dr. H. M. Tory, who has been investigating farm loan systems for the minister of finance, contains detailed recommendations which are in line with proposals which The Guide has repeatedly advanced. Dr. Tory emphasizes the very evident advantage to the country at large, to the urban community as well as the rural, in establishing permanent prosperity on the farms. He found a unanimous opinion among business men East and West, that no commercial business, unless it be a monopoly, could prosper on rates of interest for current credit such as the majority of western farmers are paying.

After considering the various farm loan systems in Canada, the United States and other countries, Dr. Tory recommends as most suitable to this country a system based upon co-operation between the federal and provincial governments. The function of the federal government in the system will be to use the national credit to raise the necessary funds, thus securing the lowest possible rate of interest. It is not proposed that the federal government shall administer the loaning system. That is to be exclusively the function of the provincial governments. The federal government is to raise the money and turn it over to the provincial governments upon a clearly defined basis of security, and the provincial system is to be subject to some reasonable regulation and supervision by the federal authorities.

Under the system proposed by Dr. Tory it would be optional for any province to undertake a farm loan system in co-operation with the federal government. Already Manitoba and Saskatchewan are operating such systems but have been handicapped somewhat by the lack of available loaning funds at an attractive rate of interest. Alberta has similar legislation which has not been put into operation.

If the federal government accepts Dr. Tory's recommendations the necessary legislation could be enacted at the present session of parliament. There will, no doubt, be consultation with provincial authorities in order to ensure that such legislation will provide a basis upon which federal and provincial co-operation will be possible. The combined security of the provincial and federal governments upon which the money is to be raised for farm loans will be very attractive upon the money markets of the world, and funds should be secured at somewhat less than 5 per cent. At such a cost the provincial systems should be able to loan to farmers at a substantial reduction under the prevailing rates. It is essential that any such system should be conducted upon a strictly businesslike basis and with rigid economy. With the present deflated farm land values loans should be made with the very minimum of risk. We believe that Dr. Tory's proposal will commend itself as a sound business proposition to bring aid to the agricultural industry at a time when it is sorely needed. In reality, if adopted, it will bring aid to every other industry. No one thing will re-establish prosperity and eliminate unemployment in our urban centres so quickly as the restoration of the buying power of the farmer, and lower rates of interest on farm credit will assist to that end.

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And now a war is predicted in which Russia, Germany, Japan and China will be on one side and Great Britain, the United States and France on the other. Oh, well, there's bound to be another war if people deliberately set out to create one, and it certainly seems as if the lessons of the last are being gradually forgotten.

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Some time ago Rumania and Greece got loans from this country. The interest on the loans is away in arrears, so the Finance Department at Ottawa makes an arrangement whereby Rumania and Greece promise to come through if the interest is added to the principal. Mr. Robb then treats the interest he didn't get as equivalent to cash received, and adds it to his budget surplus, while Rumania and Greece, like the man who settled with his creditor by giving him another I.O.U., probably said: "Thank goodness, that Canadian debt is paid."

**How the "cullud" gentleman escaped from the wood pile**

# Stocking the Barren Lands

*By D. M. LeBourdais*

Reindeer herd at Golovin Bay, Alaska

ACROSS northern Canada lies an immense area known as the "barren lands." Estimates are still little more than guesses but it is believed that this region comprises something like 1,000,000 square miles. It is too far north for successful cereal culture, but there is no better pasturage in the world than on these so-called barren lands. Days in summer are long and the sun is hot. Growth is rapid and luxuriant. Practically all the grasses, sedges and herbs with which we are familiar abound in great profusion, even beyond the Arctic Circle and on the islands in the Arctic Ocean. The winters are too long, however, for cattle or sheep. They would have to be fed for too many months and it wouldn't pay. But there is an animal whose home is in the high northern latitudes, an animal that blizzards do not bother, an animal that forages for itself both winter and summer—the reindeer.

For thousands of years the people of northern Asia and northern Europe have lived on the reindeer. It supplies them with meat, milk, leather and material for tools and implements. It is also a valuable beast of burden.

The caribou which roam in millions over northern Canada and Alaska are wild reindeer. They have never been domesticated in North America. The first reindeer were introduced into this hemisphere about 30 years ago, when the U.S. Bureau of Education brought in some 1,280 head from Siberia. The bureau has charge of the Eskimos in Alaska and the reindeer were imported with a view to making the natives less dependent upon hunting. The experiment has been a complete success. The original 1,280 animals have increased to about 400,000, to say nothing of over 150,000 slaughtered in the interval for food; and the Eskimos have been transformed from nomadic hunters into prosperous husbandmen. One native whom I met at Buckland last year was the owner of 2,500 head of deer.

### Has Big Carrying Capacity

I spent several months last year in Alaska, and I must say that nothing so greatly impressed me in that interesting country as the reindeer industry. I travelled on the U.S. Biological Survey schooner Hazel, along the coast from the mouth of the Yukon to Kotzebue Sound, and visited the largest herds in the territory. It is estimated that Alaska will maintain eventually about 4,000,000 head. With commendable foresight, the Bureau of Biological Survey is studying the industry as it develops. So far the herds are comparatively free from disease, but when the range becomes crowded as in time it undoubtedly will, diseases and parasites will probably increase. At present the principal parasite is the grub of the warble fly which acts like bots in cattle. It does not affect the meat if butchering is done at the proper time, but the value of the hides is somewhat impaired.

Five years ago the Bureau of Biological Survey came to Canada to secure the services of Dr. Seymour Hadwen, at that time director of animal husbandry at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and now at the University of Saskatchewan. He was engaged to make a complete survey of the industry. His report, written after two years spent in Alaska, dealt with all phases of the industry, and has since become literally the reindeer raisers' guide. He was assisted by Lawrence J. Palmer, a grazing expert in charge of the bureau's station at Nome.

In the chute leading to the branding corral

Walter C. Henderson, assistant chief of the bureau, was in Alaska last summer on a trip of inspection. He and Palmer travelled with me on the Hazel, so my own enquiry into the reindeer industry was conducted under the most favorable auspices.

As I have said, the Alaskan reindeer industry was started for the benefit of the Eskimos. The officers of the Bureau of Education, somewhat unreasonably, hoped that the reindeer industry might remain an Eskimo monopoly; and to that end they distributed the deer subject to the restriction that no females should be sold.

The Eskimos, however, had not been accustomed to handling domestic animals. Reindeer need very little attention but they do require some. To meet this contingency the bureau brought in a number of Laplanders to instruct the natives in the necessary animal husbandry.

### Strong for Private Ownership

The Lapps were lost, however, without having deer for themselves; and the bureau found it necessary to supply them with the nucleus of herds of their own. Breeding stock was loaned to them on condition that an equal number of animals be returned to the bureau at some future time. The increase was to be the property of the borrower. Certain missionary establishments were also loaned deer on similar terms.

Reindeer herds double in numbers every three years. Therefore in the course of time the Lapps and missions became the owners of considerable herds. About ten years ago a number of these independent herds were bought up by the Lomen brothers, of Nome, who became the pioneers in the commercial reindeer industry. They now own over 50,000 head and maintain cold storage plants and abattoirs at five different points in Alaska. Their meat is on sale in most of the principal cities of the United States; and during 1925 they expect to ship out 4,000 carcasses.

The first herd we visited was at Golovin Bay, 80 miles east of Nome. About 10,000 head of deer graze on the tundras on the south side of the bay. Sixty-eight per cent. belong to the Lomen Company; a few are owned by other whites; and the balance belong to Eskimos.

### Reindeer Husbandry Simple

Reindeer are very easy to handle. Five or six men can herd several thousand. In summer they graze on the lowland tundras, subsisting mostly on grasses, shrubs and sedges. In winter they range on the higher ground where succulent lichens cover the ground to a depth of from six to ten inches. There are between two and three hundred different varieties of lichens in Alaska, and probably twice as many flowering plants. According to present estimates there is about 200,000 square miles of land suitable for reindeer in the territory.

The does drop their fawns while the snow is yet on the ground. In summer the herds come down to the coast to get relief from the flies and mosquitos; and in June and July they are driven to the corrals for marking.

The corral usually consists of a large stockade built of poles letting into a smaller pen, which in turn opens into a long narrow chute through which the animals are passed one at a time. At the mouth of the chute the handlers stand. Each animal is tallied, the fawns and maverick adults are marked and the excess males castrated. One buck is kept for each ten does.

No attempt is made to mark fawns the same as their mothers because they become so hopelessly separated in the corrals that such a thing is next to impossible. Instead, quotas are set for each owner based on the previous year's increase, and the fawns and mavericks are marked for one owner after the other until each quota is filled. Thus at Golovin Bay, in 1923, the increase was 70 odd per cent. of the adult females. That figure was taken as the ratio for 1924. Then at the end of the round-up a ratio for the following year is set, and those owners who have had too many or too few fawns marked to them in accordance with the actual increase for the year are credited or debited, as the case might be, on the herd books.

Notched ears are the principal marks, but the Lomen Company has recently been experimenting with the branding

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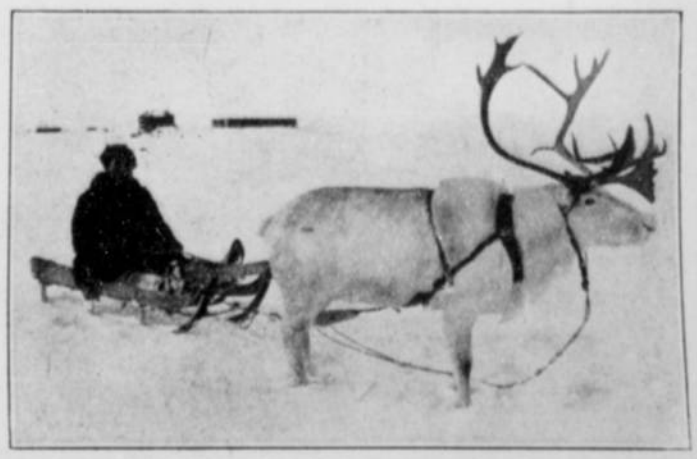

Transportation in the frozen North

# A Strong Link

*Saskatchewan's Extension Service stands between Farmer, College and Department of Agriculture, encouraging local effort in the solution of production problems*

THE three functions of the College of Agriculture are research, instruction and extension. Each of these branches is essential to the other two, and without any one of them the institution cannot prosper. It is the function of the Extension Department to serve as the headquarters of the college for the distribution of agricultural information, and of general service to the rural communities. Research work, no matter how productive, and the services of the teaching staff, notwithstanding efficiency, are crippled if there is lacking the means and the organization for making such information and service available to those for whom they are intended.

By an arrangement with the Department of Agriculture, the direction and supervision of the agricultural societies of the province is entrusted to the Agricultural Extension Department of the University, the consequence of which is that the agricultural societies serve largely as the medium for extension service. There are now 154 societies in the province with a total paid-up membership of approximately 25,000. It should be pointed out that all the affairs of these societies, whether exhibitions, plowing matches, field competitions, junior activities, or the like are supervised by the Extension Department. In other words, in the conduct of their affairs, the societies have to deal with one department only. This obviously is an advantage for it avoids confusion and duplication and makes for the better co-ordination of the societies' work.

There is a general and harmonious policy in this province that the Department of Agriculture undertake all work of an administrative character and that the college be responsible for all educational work in agriculture. Accordingly, as the work of the societies is altogether educational in purpose, it comes under the direct supervision of the Extension Department, while such matters as the issuing of charters and the payment of grants are attended to by the Department of Agriculture.

### Insist on Self-Help

In the performance of its function, the Extension Department operates in many ways. One principle, however, is invariably insisted on, namely, that the community being served must actively co-operate. That is to say, it is the duty of the department to serve, but it endeavors through its service to inculcate and cultivate the spirit and practice of self-help. Every care is exercised, therefore, to avoid giving service in such a manner that the community will come to depend upon it to the detriment of local initiative and enterprise. It is in large measure true then that extension service instead of being forced on a community is given in response to local demand. A few of the more important extension services are described herein.

Agricultural exhibitions comprise the largest aggregate activity of the societies. One hundred and thirty-three of these were held in 1924, reaching a total of 215,000 persons, not including those attending Regina and Saskatoon, the large exhibitions. The ideal aimed at is to make each exhibition an educational holiday. The generous government grants are proffered on the understanding that the educational factor shall be uppermost. The exhibitions may be made to exert very beneficial influences if they are all animated by the same ideals and aims. To direct in some measure these influences, the Extension Department issues from time to time, up-to-date prize lists for the guidance of the societies and endeavors to control standards through the judges which it provides.

So important is the work of the judges considered to be that each year immediately prior to the opening of the exhibition season, the livestock judges are called to a two-day conference at the college, where a thorough drilling is given in breed, type, market requirements, and judging standards. The objects sought by the conference are not only correct standards but also uniformity of standards. It is clearly pointed out that the personal likes and dislikes of the judge must be subservient to the accepted standard. Accuracy and uniformity are matters of premier importance, not only for the guidance of exhibitors, but for the general public as well, for most of the visitors at the exhibitions are influenced in some measure by the message of the show ring and ribbon. When more assistance can be given in providing judges of the "hall" exhibits, similar conferences will be arranged for them, for it is a matter of common knowledge that the standards in the judging of these exhibits require considerable revision and guidance.

Field competitions fill an important place in the agricultural life of the province. These include standing grain crop, forage crop, farm garden, and good farming competitions. Ninety-one competitions were reported for 1924, in spite of the adverse crop conditions. Two of these, the forage crop and farm garden competitions, are deserving of special mention.

### Forage Crop Competitions

Each forage crop competition is supported by a provincial grant of $75. This competition was instituted a few years ago for the distinct purpose of encouraging experimentation with the various forage crops. Many excellent competitions with corn, sunflowers, sweet clover, alfalfa, and grasses have been conducted with the result that these crops are winning a place in the scheme of things on a much large percentage of farms than heretofore. In one year alone, the number of competitors in corn competitions increased from 51 to 150.

The tenor of our message in recent years has been the encouragement of the judicious use of profitable sidelines. Naturally, the farm garden could not be overlooked, and the garden competition has occupied an honored place on the program of the societies for some time. The monetary value of a productive farm garden is considerable but it has other important virtues. A well planned and productive garden is an evidence of thrift; it adds beauty and an air of permanence to the farm home and the good effect that a plentiful supply of fresh vegetables has on the health of the family is universally acknowledged.

The high standard of excellence expected of the livestock judges is also aimed at for the judges of field competitions. By a mutually satisfactory arrangement with the Department of Agriculture, the field staff of the Field Crops Branch undertakes the judging of these competitions. These men and others likely to be used are called together immediately the competitions are ready for judging and instructed regarding important matters which usually arise in the making of awards.

In no direction is the Extension Department giving more vital service than in its work with juniors. The Farm Boys' Camps begun in 1915 and since conducted annually have become widely and favorably known. These gatherings provide a pleasant holiday combined with much useful educational work for about 500 Saskatchewan farm boys annually.

The camps are financed almost entirely by the fair boards of the cities in which they are held, the Extension Department taking complete charge of the management. Teams of five boys between 14 and 17 years of age are invited to attend. Each boy brings with him a pillow, a blanket and towels. Beds and meals are provided in one of the large public schools. The program consists of physical exercise, games, sports, competitions in judging livestock and grain, and identifying weeds and farm crops and usually a sightseeing trip through the city.

### Recruiting Agencies for College

To make the camps and the competitions of greater benefit to those who attend, the Extension Department conducts preparatory courses at local points. These courses reach annually over 1,000 boys. Each agricultural society that enters a team is provided with an instructor who conducts a one-day course for all the boys in the district. To supplement this training, the society usually arranged for some local person, often a student or graduate of the college, to give further instruction to the boys, so that the majority who go to camp are well prepared to participate in the judging competitions.

One other point deserves prominence, namely that the important prizes awarded to the winners of the camp competitions are scholarships of $50 or $75, tenable at the Agricultural College. The camps thus become recruiting agencies for the college, and many of the winners have already attended, some of them winning distinction as livestock judges.

One laudable development directly traceable to the influence of the camps is the increasing attention to stock judging competitions at exhibitions. A few years ago these were very much the exception, but in 1924 at least 30 exhibitions featured such competitions, and the prospects forecast a further substantial increase this year. These, where suitably arranged, are usually conducted by the livestock judges. The rating of these competitions is so high that no hesitation is felt in stating that a wisely conducted judging competition should be a feature of every exhibition.

The extension worker is confronted with two important problems; one to spread the knowledge of new discoveries and

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**Farm boys' camps are an important item in the work of the Saskatchewan University Extension Service. This group of boys have been taken by truck from the University to the Saskatoon Forestry Station for a day's outing and instruction.**

**Watch for these faces at your local fair. The Saskatchewan University Extension Service inaugurated the policy in the West of bringing in all the men who are to do livestock judging at the province's agricultural fairs for a short conference and mutual instruction before the judging season commences. The result is uniform judging throughout the province, and from year to year. Mr. Rayner, director of the Extension Service, and author of this article, is in the front row on the extreme right.**

# A Systematic War on Weeds

*That's what Alex. Murray, Graysville, Man., has in mind when he talks about crop rotations*

**A field of Brome Grass on the farm of Alex, Murray**

The editor would like to add that Mr. Murray has the most neatly-kept farm steading that it has been his privilege to see in the three prairie provinces

IN many districts throughout Manitoba, weeds have become a real menace. Our crop yields have been decreasing year after year, and in addition to this farmers are losing on grades, dockage on ears of grain, besides paying freight charges on weed seeds, shipped to the terminal elevators.

Where large areas are infested with weeds, the work of eradicating cannot be accomplished by individual effort. The work should have the support and co-operation of every farmer in the district. Worn out and impoverished soil is conducive to weed growth, and, consequently, to crop failure. The losses are simply enormous. How are we going to prevent this waste? I will endeavor to give my own ideas, and hope to hear from other farmers through the columns of The Guide on this important subject.

I am a farmer in south-eastern Manitoba, operating three quarter-sections of land. The soil is sandy loam, and is subject to drifting. I am satisfied that crop rotation and diversified farming is the best remedy for conditions as we find them at the present time I will give an outline of the system I have been following.

### A Well-Planned Rotation

I use an eight-year rotation. For example, the farm is divided into eight fields. First year summerfallow, second year wheat, seeded down to brome or rye grass, third year hay and grass seed, fourth year pasture and breaking, fifth year wheat, sixth year oats, seventh year barley seeded to sweet clover, eighth year sweet clover for hay, pasture or seed as desired. Provision is always made in this rotation for 10 or 12 acres of corn. I like to plant corn on reasonably clean land, as I find it is impossible to grow cultivated crops successfully on land that is badly infested with sow thistle and other noxious weeds.

This rotation may seem to be a long one but I have found that it is well adapted to diversified farming, as it includes the growing of grasses and clovers, providing winter feed and summer pasture for stock, and at the same time a supply of humus and nitrogen is being returned to the soil. However, rotations can be arranged for long or short periods as required to meet the needs of local conditions.

There are many important details connected with crop rotation as a means of weed control. I believe of the numerous weeds in our own locality that the perennial sow thistle is the worst weed to keep under control. It is very persistent in its habits of growth and spreads rapidly, both by means of its creeping root stems and its light, feathery seeds are carried by the wind.

In order to meet this situation I like the bare summerfallow as a foundation on which to begin a rotation of crops, as it is the best means of cleaning the land and conserving moisture. If at all possible I prefer to skim plow the land in the fall previous to summerfallowing. In this way weed roots are turned up and exposed to the frost during the winter, weed seeds are moistened and made ready to germinate and grow in the spring. After seeding the land is again plowed about six inches deep in June and kept black for the balance of the season by the use of the duckfoot cultivator. When there is danger of soil drifting from excessive cultivation I have had good results from sowing a light seeding of oats or barley, about the middle of August, at the rate of one bushel or less per acre. When up about six inches high the stock are turned in to pasture this off. The tramping of the stock over the field has a beneficial effect, as the land is well packed down, consequently, soil drifting is prevented and a stiff straw and a better head of grain from the crop following is the result. I have never missed a good catch of grass after a well-worked summerfallow.

### Brome As a Weed Killer

Brome grass is the best grass for choking out weeds. After a crop of hay and pasture is taken off the land is in a good state of fertility, and when broken up out of sod and kept cultivated it is in first-class condition to grow a succession of wheat, oats and barley crops, followed by sweet clover, This concludes the rotation. Sweet clover provides a large amount of feed and pasture, acts as a smother crop for weeds, and is valuable as a soil improver.

When weedy land has to be put into crop I have found it a good plan to skim plow the land in the fall and plow again in the spring; in this way the weeds receive a severe set back and the grain gets away to a good start. Weeds are often scattered on the land by the practice of hauling fresh manure direct from the stable and spreading it on the land, especially where there are weed seeds in the litter. A safe plan is to haul the manure during the winter to a pile in the field where it is going to be used. After it has been well rotted and the weed seeds are destroyed, it can be spread with the spreader and either plowed down for crop or used as top dressing on hay and pasture land.

I would like to say in conclusion that it is of vital importance that nothing but clean seed of good germinating qualities be sown. "Weeds and Weed Control" is a large subject, and one of great importance to the farmers of Western Canada. Our object in the destruction of weeds is to encourage and promote plant growth. I am fully convinced that by following a rotation similar to the one outlined above, we will ultimately be led into a better and more permanent system of agriculture.

## Checked Gophers Effectively

As seeding time approaches the gopher problem again confronts us. I have lived for a few years in an isolated location, with several miles of raw prairie on every side of me; and during the dry seasons my fight with the gophers has been strenuous.

Three years ago I re-seeded to oats a 14-acre piece where rye had winter-


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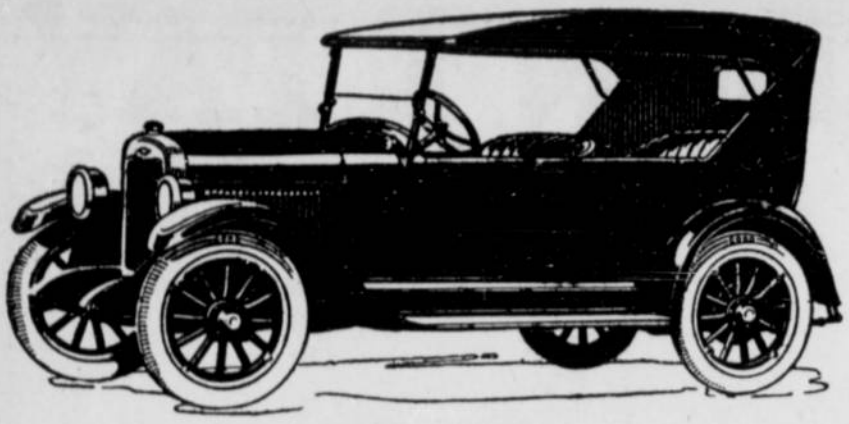

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killed. The seeding was done in early June, without any further preparation, and the drill set good and deep. This field, together with the adjoining wheat-land, had been well poisoned just as the gophers appeared in the spring, and a good slaughter made. When I visited the field, about the time the oats were coming through, there were literally hundreds of gophers upon it, and the entire field was pitted where they had dug up the grains, and the young shoots coming through were chewed off. About a quarter of a stand or less was left. By continuing poisoning I brought most of this through to harvest.

The following spring I prepared poison, using strychnine, according to the "Canadian Vinegar Mixture" as follows:

Dissolve 1 once strychnine in a mixture of one quart vinegar and one quart hot water (I boiled to dissolve); add one pound of sugar and one teaspoonful oil of anise; mix thoroughly with a half-bushel of wheat, adding a little hot water if necessary to saturate wheat. Soak at least 24 hours.

I allowed this to stand to partly dry for another day and then put it in half (one end) of a seed-drill thoroughly mixed with about an equal quantity of dry grain to help it run through. I set the drill so this sowed completely around the field, about two miles, and just deep enough to cover the seed, and then sowed the field as usual, setting the drill pretty deep. I killed hundreds of gophers and I never had so little gopher damage on a field. Scarcely a gopher seemed to get across this strip. The poisoned grain, being partly cooked, didn't germinate and remained effective long after the rest of the field was up. No poisoned birds were to be seen on the field.—Southern Alberta.

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## Pea Growing in the West

Having experimented in the growing of peas in north-western Saskatchewan for the last five years, I am in a position to state my conclusions.

The obstacles to pea growing are many, but not insuperable. It is not worth while trying to solve the problems, however, unless an economic place can be found for peas in the general farm activities.

Peas suffer a little more danger than wheat, both from drought and frost, but these are minor obstacles compared to the major one of weeds, harvesting and the high cost of seed. I shall arrange the difficulties in their order of importance, with notes as to the best way to meet each:

1. Weeds, especially lambs-quarters and wild buckwheat.
2. Harvesting.
3. Cost of seed.
4. Drought.
5. Frost.

With regard to the first, I may say that peas absolutely lack the power to fight weeds. We have three choices in our campaign against weeds. (1) We may grow the peas mixed with grain, so that the grain will fight these troublesome annuals for the peas. However, the grain will also fight the peas themselves, and may make their yield very low unless the stand is very thin. I should prefer a very small proportion of grain, not over a quarter of the total seed. For my own district I prefer a somewhat light seeding of the mixed grain as well.

### Cultivation

This is the system I use in growing my garden pea seed. I sow with the grain drill, stopping up every other hole, and cultivating in the one-foot spaces left with a wheel-hoe, or a big rake. With the rows so close together, it is possible to get in only one or two cultivations before the vines are too big. But I believe that if the spaces were any greater, the value of a good deal of the land would be lost, and a late growth would be encouraged which would prevent ripening. This is a good method, but is too expensive to use on large areas. Sow only on extra clean summerfallow, harrow the peas three or four times just before and after they come up, and hope for the best. I have proved that harrowing growing peas is quite feasible. It causes more damage than to wheat, but is very much more necessary.

### Harvesting Troubles

Harvesting is another problem. Here there are four possibilities. (1) If the peas are held up by grain growing with them, cut with the binder; (2) let the hogs harvest them as is done with corn; (3) buy a pea-harvester attachment for the mower; (4) cut with a scythe if the area is small.

The blowing about of the bundles after harvesting can be avoided by making the bundles quite large, not high, but well spread out.

The best way to avoid the high cost of seed is to find a small-seeded variety, which will permit a smaller quantity of seed to be sown to the acre. We must remember that whether we grow our seed or buy it, the cost is much the same. The only two varieties immediately available with sufficiently small seed are Early White and Golden Vine. Early White is a very fine variety for farm use. The seeds are a little too hard to be the best for pea-soup, but that does not matter for the cattle and stock.

Indeed, Early White is so outstanding a variety that I do not think the farmer should consider any other. It combines earliness and yield to a remarkable degree, and its seeds are the smallest I know. However, if it is desired to have a variety with large stems for forage, one of the new Alberta varieties, or one of the old standard varieties, might meet this special need a little better.

I am working at the problem of producing a variety with still smaller seeds, and less hard, so as to be a better combination pea for all purposes. I have a great many crosses and expect to be able to multiply some of them very soon.

### Not Drought Resistant

The drought menace simply means that peas have no place in the drier parts. However, if there is a foot of space between the rows, and cultivation is given as long as possible, they will stand far more dry weather than otherwise.

As to frost, Early White will escape nearly every time. If the season is seen to be a late one, they may be cut green for forage before frost, and should be nearly as valuable, or possibly even more valuable for feed.

This little survey of pea-growing possibilities would not be complete without some consideration of the purpose for which peas may be grown.

The Dog Derby is the big annual winter sport event at Rose Valley, Sask. The Guide is indebted to J. B. Lorimer for the photo.

# Make 1925 Pay Back Past Losses

The season of 1925 offers you OPPORTUNITY if you will take advantage of conditions. It is a year that will pay back at least a part of the losses suffered during the three past years. Wheat is high in price and best authorities agree that it will remain high for at least another twelve months. Oats are too high to be used economically as feed to "horse power." The farmer who will cash in on the situation that exists in Western Canada is the man who equips himself to start the Spring work in a big way. Bigger acreage; better cultivation; better grades; faster work; reduced operating costs; greater profits.

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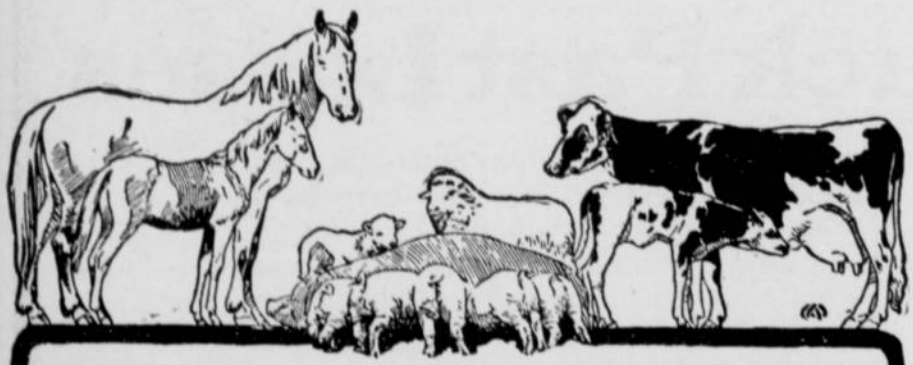

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Beside the general one of soil improvement, which is not by any means negligible even now, and should grow in importance as time goes on, we can list the following purposes:

1. For hay and forage.
2. For hog fattening.
3. Seed for the seed trade.
4. For family use, green peas in season, a big surplus for canning or drying, and some more for pea-soup. More use should be made of peas in the home, and every family should sow from 10 to 20 pounds of seed every year, saving their own seed if they find the expense of this quantity too great. A fairly late variety of wrinkled pea is best for this, for they make just as good soup as any kind.

Notice that I have not included the purpose of sale to the manufacturers of split-peas. Western peas are often too hard to boil well, from some unknown soil or climatic conditions, no matter what variety is chosen. The market is too far away to make it profitable to ship in small quantities and the risks are too great to permit us to produce in car-load lots except in favored localities.

I believe that there should be a good future for the growing and canning of peas in the park belt. Our great advantage over other places is that our land is cheap enough to permit us to summerfallow and thus secure clean land.

I think I have made it plain that peas possess considerable promise when they have a definite place in the farm plan. However, disappointment will result if this place is not definite in the mind of the grower, or if no adequate provision is made to overcome the special problems involved.—Percy H. Wright, Wilkie, Sask.

### A Question of Bookkeeping

"Can't agree with you," said Ambroise Barre, Duck Lake, Sask., when he looked over our analysis of the steer-feeding experience of Albin Johnson, Hilltop, Man., as given in The Guide issue of February 11. We subtracted the purchase price of the steers from the sale price and called it the margin for feeding. Then we subtracted the cost of the feed from this and called the balance the gross profit, amounting to $22.72 per steer. In figuring up the cost we charged for chop and hay only. The price of the chop was a valuation put on it by the local elevator people.

In place of The Guide figures Mr. Barre insists upon the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Initial cost of 31 steers on an average of $34.94 each | $1,083.14 |
| Interest on $1,083.14 at 8 per cent. for six months | 43.33 |
| Risk on stock or Insurance, at least | 50.00 |
| Care of 31 steers for herding them at 75c per head, and per month from July 23 to November 5 | 82.25 |
| To get the steers in and out of town to farm | 10.00 |
| 607 bushels of No. 1 feed oats, which is actually worth 50c a bushel | 304.50 |
| Poor quality of hay feed, 9,300 lbs. at $10 a ton | 46.50 |
| Crushing the oats at 12c a bag, at 95 lbs. to a bag, 207 bags | 24.85 |
| Straw is worth $2.00 a load, and you got to get it where you can find it, no expenses for hauling considered, 62 loads | 124.00 |
| Care for the steers from November 5, 1924, to January 19, 1925, 75 days at $2.00 | 150.00 |
| Total money invested to January 19, 1925 | $1,918.57 |
| Steers were sold on January 19, 1925 for | 2,017.17 |
| Net profit | $98.60 |

No one can complain about Mr. Barre's insistance upon listing all the details and showing the profit as a net profit instead of showing a gross profit as was done in The Guide of February 11. But when he charges interest at 8 per cent. and top wages, as well as generous amounts for every item, including $124 for straw, which probably would have had no value if cattle were not fed on the place, he puts himself in the same class as the little retailers who charged extortionate prices in 1919, and when investigated by the Board of Commerce, denied making even normal profits. It was done in a simple way. They padded their expenses by charging bank interest on their capital outlay, $5,000 salaries, and then complained because there was no sum left to show as profit.

Most farmers would be glad enough to sell their straw at $2.00 per load, and to be sure of $2.00 a day wages for looking after 31 steers during winter months without asking for additional profits.

# A Flock Which Changed Masters

*J. W. Yallencamp, Bashaw, Alta., took a flock of sheep off a neighbor's hands by way of doing him a favor—Now concludes it was one of the wisest moves he ever made*

THE sensational rise in the price of sheep has made many farmers sit up and take notice of their possibilities. Most people remember that just after the war sheep were worth about as much or even more than they are worth now. And a great number of farmers like myself, with more courage than experience, rushed into the business. So it occurred to me that possibly those going into sheep raising might be interested in my experience and mistakes.

My flock was obtained from a man who was completely fed up with sheep within six months of purchasing them. He bought the flock in the fall and they were bred to lamb about the beginning of March. And of course with the usual cussedness of animals they picked on about the worst spell of the cold during the whole winter and all lambed about the same time.

Now the owner, who is a perfectly sane and practical man in every other respect made no preparation for an emergency like this. All the shelter he had was a horse barn that was entirely too small to accommodate his flock. Well! It is easy to imagine the mess there was about that place. Poking around all night with a lantern only to find new born lambs frozen to death in the snow.

It is not necessary to state that the casualties were very high, in fact it is a wonder he saved any of the lambs. I said the man was sane, but he said he would not be much longer if I did not take the bunch off his hands. Well! I did, and that is where I started buying experience.

In the first place the fact was soon evident that my pasture was entirely too small; somebody had handed me some bunk about eight sheep only requiring the pasture of one cow. I soon began to think that one sheep needed the pasture of eight cows. Of course, it is not as bad as that, but it was a dry year. Anyway you can be safe in giving them twice as much pasture as you think they will need and divide it into two.

Now a word as to fencing. Coyote-proof fencing—whatever that is—is the best. But if you can afford that why bother with sheep, why not retire from the farm? In the ordinary sheep fencing the stays are too wide apart and the sheep stick their heads through and widen the gaps so that the lambs can get through and the old ewes soon follow. I find that hog fencing is the best with two or three strands of barb wire above it, then you have a fence for sheep and hogs as well.

#### Have Roving Disposition

It is well known that sheep are great rustlers, they are also great travellers; far pastures always look green to them, and when they are turned out on the stubble in the fall or spring, your troubles commence, unless you have some one to watch them and to bring them home at night. The latter is very important. They must be brought home at night all the year round and shut in a dog and coyote-proof corral, for it is at night when the coyotes do most of their dirty work, and if they once start killing sheep you have either to get Mister coyote or get rid of the flock.

As to lambs, I would strongly advise a beginner not to have them too early. If the ewes lamb when the grass is turning green in the spring, you will have little or no trouble, but beware of dogs. Even your own is not above suspicion; play safe and keep him tied up.

For those going into sheep no investment will pay such big dividends as a high class ram. If you have not much money to invest buy scrub ewes and put all your money on the ram. It is marvellous the improvement he will make on the flock in a year or two. If the ewes are bred to lamb late in the spring, wheat straw will bring them through the winter in good shape, but they must be fed something better for early lambs or the mother will not give sufficient milk. Feed straw on the ground, but avoid throwing it on their backs. An open straw shed facing south makes an ideal place for them to run into. Give them plenty of salt. They will not need water if they can get clean snow.

### Many-Sided Asset

In closing, I would like to make a few remarks as to their value on the farm. Apart from their market value they are wonderful brush killers, but their greatest value is as weed destroyers. No cultivator ever invented can compare with them, not to mention that on a hot day it is much more restful to turn a bunch of sheep on that weedy summerfallow than to ride a piece of machinery all day, and, on the side, they pack and manure it for you as well. My ambition is to have a half-section farm divided into three parts with sheep-tight fencing, and summerfallow a third every year, plowing early and turning the sheep on to it; they will do the rest. I think it can be safely stated that sheep are the greatest asset on the farm today. Those who have had no experience with them would be well advised to go slow at first and gradually increase the flock. The man who has not time to look after them properly had better let them alone altogether.

## Has Success With Fall Pigs

My experience with fall litters has been that they are equally profitable as spring litters, and if all the credit of the saving affected by raising two litters per year be given to the fall pigs, they are considerably more so.

Feed and housing are, of course, the major problems of all pig raising, and more especially in the winter months. To solve the problem of winter feeding we must make it approach as near as possible the summer ration. The housing problem to be solved is to get as cheap, comfortable and healthy quarters as possible.

I have the fall pigs come as near the first of September as nature will permit, and as there is no cow's milk for them the litters run with the sow until they are 10 weeks old, by which time they are taking almost a full ration of grain composed of shorts and oat chop, starting at four weeks, in proportion of two to one, and gradually reducing the shorts until they are taking straight oats at three months, and this continues to be their grain ration until they are about 150 pounds, when barley or low-grade wheat is mixed with the oat chop to finish off on.

I generally take about eight months to grow a fall pig, and get about 50 per cent. select. Do not hurry the fall pig as you cannot force a select hog and

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you are generally selling on a rising market.

Experience has taught me that a straight grain ration would never pay, so I use three supplementary feeds—first, green feed, oats cut in the blossom, about a sheaf a day to 10 hogs; second, a mineral ration in a self feeder, composed of soft coal, air-slacked lime, salt and sulphur in proportions of 40, 3, 2, 1; third, the carcasses of any crippled or useless stock of my own or a neighbor's, which I kill as soon as the freeze-up, and after being skinned the pigs help themselves through the winter. If frozen too hard a small fire will soon thaw enough for a daily ration.

At the present time my grain ration is less than four pounds to one pound of live pork, which is pretty good for winter feeding, and my other feeds cost practically nothing.

As for quarters I have found nothing better than a straw stack. At first, with a view to exercise, I made the mistake of placing the stack about 150 yards from the feed pen. This I found was too far, as pigs would stay around the feed pen shivering off flesh all day rather than go back to the stack before supper time, or on very cold, windy days they would not come at all for feed. Now I place the stack as close as possible to the feed pen, and the pigs go back and forth continually. I have never had a cripple.

I feed all grain after freeze-up on the floor of the feeding pen, dry, and the pigs get their exercise gathering it up.

Generally I keep around 40 pigs for winter feeding on a quarter-section, and they do not take more than 15 minutes a day of my time. I should not like to pass a winter without a few thrifty, comfortable and profitable hogs to associate with and admire.—W. E. Grearson.

## Saskatoon Swine Conference

After thorough consideration of the question of the recognition of differences of quality within grades, the conference of Western Swine Producers' Associations, packers, livestock commission merchants, and Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture, meeting at Saskatoon, April 4, passed a resolution declaring that "We are in favor of applying to the grade of thick smooth hogs and hogs of lower grades, the principle of payment for separate loads on a quality basis within the grades, and we recommend that the Western Swine Committee give consideration to plans for making this principle generally applicable on western livestock markets."

It was pointed out that there were many details to be worked out before the proposal could be put into effect. These will have to be dealt with by the Western Swine Committee, and it was stated that it would take considerable time before this could be done and that therefore the application of the principle should not be looked for by the producers for some time yet.

The resolution will cover wagon loads, car lots and part car lots. The problem of recognizing the principle within loads is one that will be further considered, and will probably be one of the matters to be dealt with by the Western Swine Committee.

## Blow-Torch for Hog Butchering

Where a farmer does not have facilities for convenient butchering and a comfortably warm place in winter to do the job, the use of a blow torch relieves him of much of the unpleasant features.

Where the hog is too large to handle with the facilities at hand, or the weather too cold to do a good job of scalding, a first class job can be done by using the blow torch, rather than by skinning—at the best a dirty messy job.

You first singe the hair off, then continue singing until the scurf bubbles up, when it can be scraped off with a knife the same as after scalding.

I find in our neighborhood my blow torch is much in demand for winter butchering, as none of us have things especially convenient for the job.—Mrs. M. E. Dibble, Cereal, Alta.


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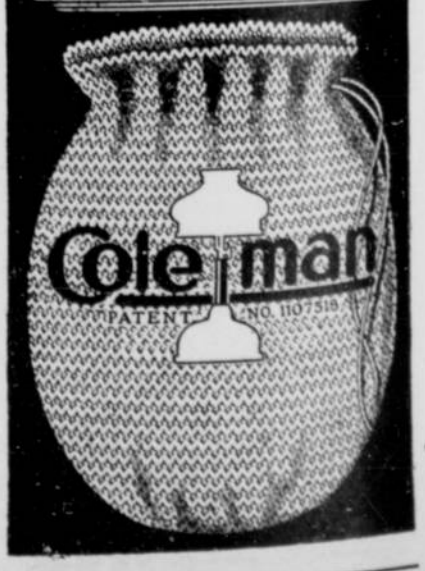
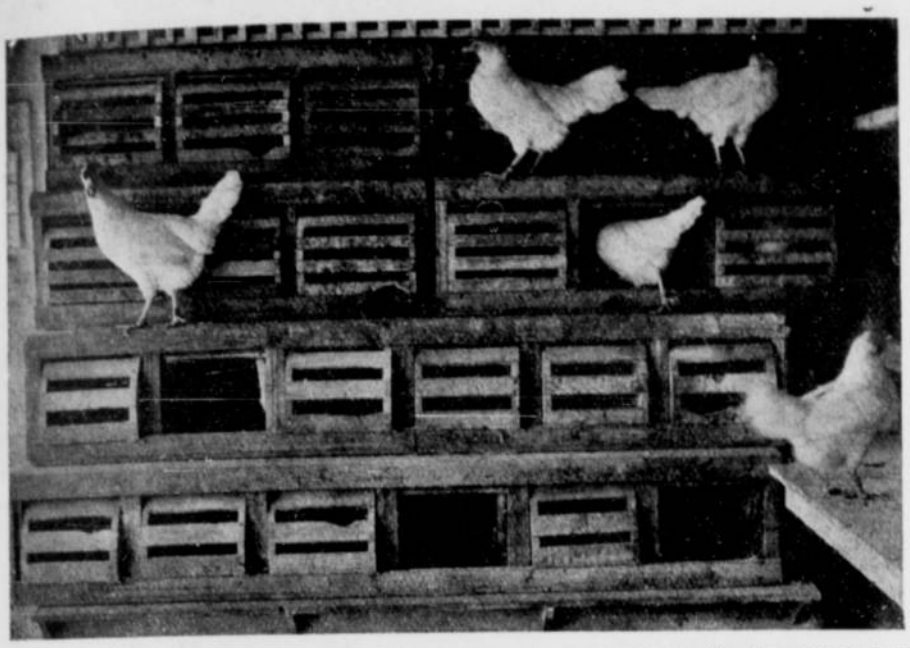


# Constructive Poultry Breeding

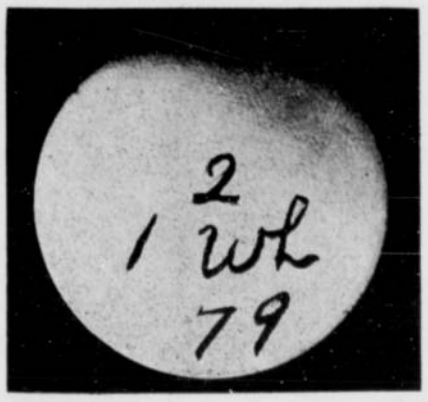
*By Prof. M. C. Herner*



The cuts with this article illustrate the different stages in preserving the identity of pedigreed poultry. The first stage is trap-nesting in order to know the parentage of each egg. The above is the scheme of arrangement of trap nests employed at the Manitoba Agricultural College

THE subject should, of necessity, be discussed under three different headings — breeding for eggs, meat and standard requirements. Each breed presents a new problem when an attempt is made to combine the three.

In breeding for egg production and improvement of egg production, the average breeder does not bother very much about what might be called the superficial characters such as comb, color of ear lobes, color of legs, plumage color and many other points that are quite important to the breeder of standard-bred birds. He is concerned only with the ability of the bird to produce a large number of eggs and the ability to produce birds that will in turn be good layers. Color becomes of little account, and we believe, in many instances, the meat-producing qualities have also been sacrificed to a certain extent. In many heavy-laying flocks we find the under-size heavy layer, or the bird that is a real high layer, but is altogether too small for the breed it represents.




Method of marking eggs followed at the M.A.C. This denotes house 1, pen 2, White Leghorn hen 79.

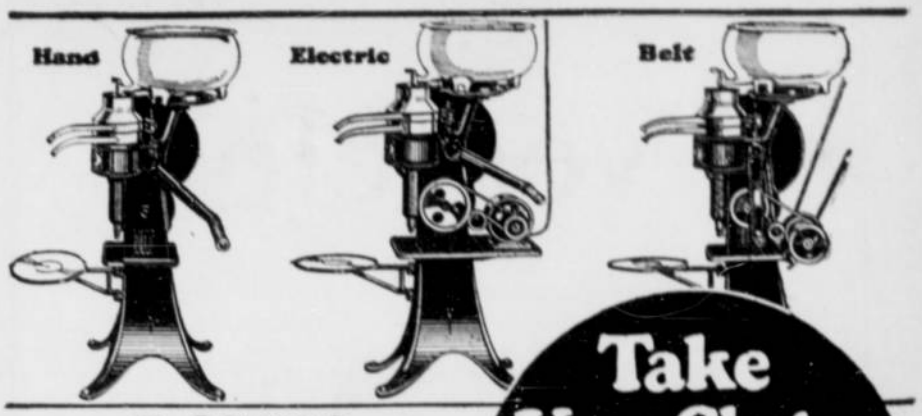
So in the breeding and selection of heavy laying it is well to keep in mind that the size of the bird is quite important too. Size of bird and size of egg are in most cases quite closely related, and in breeding for high egg production we should also strive to maintain size of egg along with the increased egg production. Many breeders claim that this has been one of the biggest problems.

There are so many factors to be dealt with in the breeding for heavy egg production that the problem becomes more complicated the further we go, and while we gain one thing, before we know it we slip in another.

For example, here is a line-up of factors to be considered in working on the problem of heavy egg production and pedigree breeding. We want first of all the heavy-laying individual, then we want her eggs of good size and color, they should be fertile, and hatch well. Then we want low mortality in the chicks and quick maturity following that. After this we want the pullets to be as good if not better than the mother. Coming back to the mother again we want her to be a heavy layer in her second year, and again in her third year, and continue it for as many years as she can—the longer the better. And so when we think we have just about what we want, up goes the tail on the Leghorn, off goes the color in the Barred Rock, and off goes the type in the Wyandotte, and so on all along the line with all breeds.

Nor are these all the factors involved. The male bird is another big factor to consider. He is half the flock—in fact, we may consider him more than half the flock. On him depends the fertility of the eggs in addition to 50 per cent. of all the other points mentioned. Heavy laying is supposed to be transmitted by the male bird although we do not think that it is confined exclusively to him,

Pedigreed hatching baskets just taken out of the incubator with chicks ready to be banded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but he may possess it to a greater degree than the females. The pedigree or breeding back of the male is an important factor in selecting him. The more high layers back of him the better he should be as a producer of high layers, other things being equal. The progeny test, or the test of his daughters and grand-daughters is the hardest test of all for a male bird to stand up under. A male bird that throws daughters and grand-daughters that are high producers, is the most valuable male bird one can have in a flock.

### Trap-Nesting

In breeding for high egg production it may not be necessary under farm conditions to trap-nest the hens, but where pedigree breeding is carried on trap-nesting must be used as a means for identifying the layers. At some place or other in the whole sphere of breeding for improvement in egg production it is absolutely necessary to trap-nest the hens and do pedigree breeding work.

Trap-nesting means a great deal of work—and careful work at that. It means at least five egg collections each day in the heavy-laying season, if the hens are to continue laying heavily. One man can handle between 600 and 800 laying hens and trap-nest them, but he will have plenty of work. The average reader has no idea of the amount of detail necessary in doing pedigree breeding work.

Trap-nesting alone, and recording the eggs from each hen is not nearly as much work as the pedigree work. The latter consists of marking all the eggs with the number of the hen that laid them and then keeping track of them when they go into the incubator. At hatching time each hen's eggs have to be put in a separate muslin or mosquito-netting bag, or in small pedigree trays, so that the chicks from one hen will be kept separate from those of another hen. After they are hatched they must have a small numbered band put on the foot and recorded again. When leg becomes too large for the band at three to four weeks of age, it can be transferred to the wing or a new band put on the wing and the old one taken off the foot. This means a transfer of numbers and further work in keeping records straight.

Pedigree breeding simply means that we know both the sire and dam of each chick, and in most cases the further back we know the ancestors of both sire and dam the more desirable it is, especially if there are high-producing birds on both sides. At maturity these chickens must be leg-banded again with a new band. Having a band on both the wing and on the leg will always give us a chance to identify the bird, even though one band should come off. These details will give the reader a faint idea of the amount of work involved in pedigree breeding work.

Four types of leg bands used in pedigree breeding and trap-nesting work at the M.A.C. Reading from left to right: Smith sealed aluminum band; spiral celluloid band; open pigeon band (numbered) used as a leg band on chicks up to three weeks of age and then transferred to the wing; celluloid ribbon band (ten colors).

Showing the small leg band transferred to the wing

### Full Pedigree Preferable

Poultry raisers who are going in for improving the laying qualities of their flock prefer to get eggs, baby chicks or breeding cockerels with pedigrees back of them in preference to getting them only from a male bird of known breeding.

When we see the enormous amount of detail work that is necessary in doing this work we can realize to some extent why some of our breeders of high-producing lines have sacrificed color so much. The job in many cases has gone beyond them, and it was all they could do to do the work they had in hand without even thinking of breeding better color birds.

The breeder of standard-bred or exhibition poultry has an altogether different problem on his hands than the utility breeder. He too works with the individual, but he considers each one from the standpoint of its strong and weak points as measured, not by the trap-nest, but by the standard. He culls very largely on the basis of the standard. This breeder needs greater skill and more experience to get the high-class exhibition bird than does the breeder who produces the high layer. He has, in addition to all his other problems, the problem of egg production and how to improve it before him, too. The great majority of breeders are facing the latter problem in the right way and are endeavoring to bring about a happy combination of the two.

The breeder, too, has to try and maintain size and weight in his birds, which means in the general-purpose breeds—meat production. In the lighter birds he must also recognize the size and weight in breeding for standard requirements, even though they may only go through as broilers.

With all these points in mind we can see that the breeder who would bring out the ideal bird with high-laying qualities developed to their highest point, a winner in the show-room, and a bird that weighs up to standard, has his work cut out for him. It is not impossible, but with slight modifications on both sides we think it is quite probable within a few years' time.

Showing small aluminum leg band used in pedigree breeding work. The arrow points to the band

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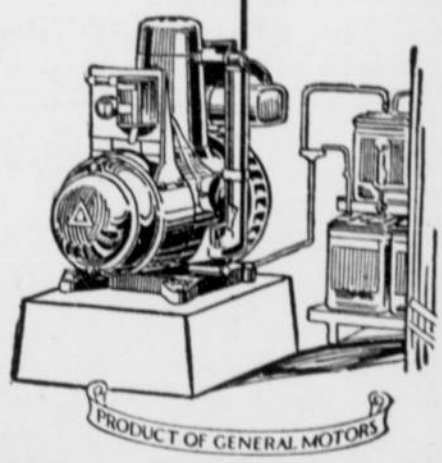



## Stocking the Barren Lands

Continued from Page 17

iron. It works very well, but the brand cannot be seen easily early in the year when the hair is long. Ear marks can be seen from either side and at a greater distance, but there are also drawbacks to that form of marking.

### Simplifying Brand Records

An improvement has been made by reducing the number of different marks. Until the last year or so each Eskimo had his own individual mark. Now all the Eskimo deer are marked alike, each owner being credited on the community herd books with his share of the herd and its increase. There are now at Golovin Bay less than a dozen different marks where once there were upwards of one hundred. Marking-time is therefore much less complicated an affair than before.

Butchering is usually done in the fall. The cost of handling the herd is assessed against each owner annually in proportion to the number of animals he owns. It averages about one dollar per head. And that is about all it costs to raise a reindeer.

The deer are not close-herded as a rule. Some of the smaller herds attached to Eskimo villages are kept near by and become as tame as ordinary dairy cattle. But the larger herds are about as wild as range cattle. They are herded by men on foot, sometimes assisted by dogs; and in most cases roam over a territory several hundred square miles in extent. They become attached to their particular range and will return if driven away to another part of the country.

A full grown reindeer is about four and one-half feet in height, and about seven feet in length from nose to tail. In color it is usually dark brown with a white ruff on neck and shoulders, although spotted and white deer are also fairly common. Spotted fawn skins are most prized by the Eskimos for clothing and bring a higher price locally than the whole carcass of a normally colored fawn.

### Not Big Carcass

Reindeer average about 150 pounds, dressed, but the Bureau of Biological Survey hope to increase the weight by crossing them with caribou, which are almost twice as large. Last year a number of caribou bucks were captured by bureau representatives for that purpose, and it is thought that eventually reindeer can be produced that will dress at least 300 pounds.

Kotzebue Sound is on the Arctic Circle. About its shores roam the largest reindeer herds in Alaska. Near the mouth of the Buckland river and away to the south and east is the range of the Buckland herd of something over 12,000 head. The Kotzebue herd, ranging north of the Buckland river, comprises about 20,000 head.

These two herds graze over an area of approximately 10,000 square miles. They break up into comparatively small bunches while feeding, and each year at round-up time some of these bunches are missed by the herders. Occasionally a bunch will be overlooked for two years in succession. No harm comes of this because the deer will be there the following year, but it means more work for the handlers when they finally come through the chute.

We helped with the marking at Buckland. For two years only a portion of the herd had been brought in, and, as a result we had to handle a large percentage of unmarked yearlings and two-year-olds. Some of them put up a pretty fight. But the Eskimos were agile and strong. After a few moments tussle the deer would succumb to the steady pull on its antlers.

Both sexes have horns which are shed each year. At marking-time the horns are in the velvet and are filled with blood. They bend easily and care must be taken not to break them. As it was, many went away minus a horn.

Reindeer raising is very little dependent upon human control. Nor is it affected by the vagaries of nature. The grain grower gets a crop only as the result of constant supervision. And even then he is at the mercy of the elements. But the reindeer raiser can leave his herds for years if need be and come back with the assurance that they will have gone on increasing in the interval with mathematical precision.

The great central factor is feed. It grows in spite of man and without his assistance. It cannot be used for any other purpose. Sheep drive cattle out of southern pastures and the grain grower moves both of them along. But the reindeer is king on the rolling tundras of the northland. No other animal can supplant him. The musk ox may some day be domesticated and will occupy the same territory, but there is room for both.

Cheap and abundant feed with low cost of raising in other respects will in time bring about the extension of the reindeer industry into the present vacant lands of northern Canada. Areas nearest transportation will be utilized first; and as the country is opened up the districts farther back will be stocked in turn.

### Canadian Experiment Unfortunate

Some years ago Vilhjalmur Stefansson secured a lease of 113,000 square miles in southern Baffin Island for reindeer raising. He interested the Hudson Bay Company in the enterprise and turned his lease over to them. The experiment begun there by them has not turned out very well, but the fault seems to lie with the methods used.

A short while ago I discussed the Baffin Island enterprise with Carl Lomen, president of Lomen Brothers, of Nome. We had a copy of the Hudson's Bay Company's herder's report before us. He pointed out a number of mistakes. One cause of apparent failure was that the herd was not large enough to serve as a fair test. Another was that they were being herded too near the coast. Moisture from the sea causes ice to form on the range thus preventing the deer from grazing.

In Alaska mistakes were also made at the beginning. And it is not to be expected that the reindeer industry will be established in Canada without some degree of failure at the start. But consumption is fast overtaking meat production the world over. It is estimated that the tundras of northern Canada will support upwards of 20,000,000 head of reindeer when fully stocked. And it is therefore not unreasonable to expect that the day will yet arrive when reindeer raising will be one of Canada's staple industries and a valuable national asset.

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### Out of the Final Contest

The old gentleman was a trifle bewildered at the elaborate wedding.

"Are you the groom?" he asked a melancholy-looking man.

"No, sir," the young man replied. "I was eliminated in the preliminary try-outs."—Quebec Daily Telegraph.

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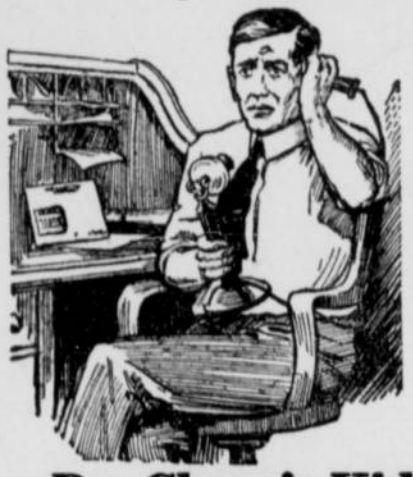

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# The Blind Man's Eyes

*By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer*

(Continued from Last Week)

**What Has Happened So Far**

Gabriel Warden, capitalist, railroad director, owner of mines and timber lands, was murdered while driving in his own car with an unknown man, who disappeared before Warden's death was discovered. Warden had been expecting a young man to visit his home on that same evening, and had intimated to his wife, during a serious conversation, that he was going to help a young man who had been deeply wronged by his (Warden's) friends, and if he did so they might consider him a threat—something necessary to remove.

* * *

Bob Connery, special conductor for the Coast division, received a wire from his chief, H. R. Jarvis, telling him to take charge of No. 5, the Eastern Express, a transcontinental train, which was to run out of Seattle an hour late. He was also to take and follow any orders which might be given to him by a man who would carry a card from Jarvis. Connery's curiosity was aroused and he scanned the passengers closely who boarded his train on that March morning. There was a party of three, a young girl, a tall, strongly-built middle-aged man, and a young man—who had reservations of a compartment and two sections, under the name of Dorne. There was an Englishman who had no reservation, and a young man whose ticket bore the name of Eaton, and some half-dozen others. Dorne produced a card signed with the initials of Jarvis, and Connery realized that it was from him he must take orders for his train. Dorne informed his daughter and their companion, Avery, that he wished them to get into conversation with Eaton, which they did. Eaton was charmed by the company of Harriet Dorne, but in spite of her skilful questioning he managed to evade answers that told her anything of his work or his life.

## CHAPTER V

### Are You Hillward?

IT is the wonder of the moment of first awakening that one—however tried or troubled he may be when complete recollection returns—may find, at first, rehearsal of only what is pleasant in his mind. Eaton, waking and stretching himself luxuriously in his berth in the reverie halfway between sleep and full consciousness, found himself supremely happy. His feelings, before recollection came to check them, reminded him only that he had been made an acquaintance, almost a friend, the day before, by a wonderful, inspiring, beautiful girl. Then suddenly, into his clearing memory crushed and crowded the reason for his being where he was. By an instinctive jerk of his shoulders, almost a shudder, he drew the sheet and blanket closer about him; the smile was gone from his lips; he lay still, staring upward at the berth above his head and listening to the noises in the car.

The bell in the washroom at the end of the car was ringing violently, and someone was reinforcing its ring with a stentorian call for "Porter! Porter!"

Eaton realized that it was very cold in his berth—also that the train, which was standing still, had been in that motionless condition for some time. He threw up the window curtain as he appreciated that and, looking out, found that he faced a great unbroken bank of glistening white snow as high as the top of the car at this point and rising even higher ahead. He listened, therefore, while the Englishman—for the voice calling to the porter was his—extracted all available information from the negro.

"Porter!" Standish called again.

"Yesuh!"

"Close my window and be quick about it!"

"It's closed, suh."

"Closed?"

"Yessuh; I shut it en-durin' the night."

"Closed!" the voice behind the curtains iterated skeptically; there was a pause during which, probably, there was limited exploration. "I say, then, how cold is it outside?"

"Ten below this morning, suh."

"What, what? Where are we?"

"Between Fracroft and Simons, suh."

"Yet?"

"Yessuh, yit!"

"Hasn't your silly train moved since four o'clock?"

"Moved? No, suh. Not mo'n a yahd or two nohow, suh, and I reckon we backed them up again."

"That foolish snow still?"

"Yessuh; and snow some more, suh."

"But haven't we the plow still ahead?"

"Oh, yessuh; the plow's ahaid. We still got it; but that's all, suh. It ain't doin' much; it's busted."

"Eh—what?"

"Yessuh—busted! There was right smart of a slide across the track, and the crew, I understands, diagnosed it jus' fo' a snowbank and done bucked right into it. But they was rock in this, suh; we's layin' right below a hill; and that rock jus' busted that rotary like a Belgium shell hit it. Yessuh—pieces of that rotary essentially scattered themselves in four directions besides backwards and fo'wards. We ain't done much travelin' since then."

"Ah! But the restaurant car's still attached?"

"De restaur—oh, yessuh. We carries the diner through—from the Coast to Chicago."

"H'm! Ten below! Porter, is that wash-compartment hot? And are they serving breakfast yet?"

"Yessuh; yessuh!"

The Briton, from behind his curtains, continued; but Eaton no longer paid attention.

"Snowed in and stopped since four!" The realization startled him with the necessity of taking it into account in his plans. He jerked himself up in his berth and began pulling his clothes down from the hooks; then, as abruptly, he stopped dressing and sat absorbed in thought. Finally he parted the curtains and looked out into the aisle.

The Englishman, having elicited all he desired, or could draw, from the porter, now bulged through his curtains and stood in the aisle, unabashed, in gaudy pajamas and slippers, while he methodically bundled his clothes under his arm; then, still garbed only in pajamas, he paraded majestically to the washroom. The curtains over the berths at the other end of the car also bulged and emitted the two dark-haired girls. They were completely kimono-ed over any temporary deficiency of attire and skipped to the drawing-room inhabited by their parents. The drawing-room door instantly opened at Amy's knock, admitted the girls and shut again. Section Seven gave to the aisle the reddish-haired D. S. He carried coat, collar, hairbrushes and shaving case and went to join the Briton in the men's washroom.

There was now no one else in the main part of the car; and no berths other than those already accounted for had been made up. Yet Eaton still delayed; his first impulse to get up and dress had been lost in the intensity of the thought in which he was engaged. He had let himself sink back against the pillows, while he stared, unseeingly, at the solid bank of snow beside the car, when the door at the further end of the coach opened and Conductor Connery entered, calling a name.

"Mr. Hillward! Mr. Lawrence Hillward! Telegram for Mr. Hillward!"

Eaton started at the first call of the name; he sat up and faced about.

"Mr. Hillward! Telegram for Mr. Lawrence Hillward!"

The conductor was opposite section three; Eaton now awaited tensely and delayed until the conductor was past; then putting his head out of his curtains and assuring himself that the car was otherwise empty as when he had seen it last, he hailed as the conductor was going through the door.

"What name? Who is that telegram for?"

"Mr. Lawrence Hillward."

"Oh, thank you; then that's mine." He put his hand out between the curtains to take the yellow envelope.

Connery held back. "I thought your name was Eaton."

"It is. Mr. Hillward—Lawrence Hillward—is an associate of mine who expected to make this trip with me but could not. So I should have telegrams or other communications addressed to him. Is there anything to sign?"

"No, sir—train delivery. It's not necessary."

Eaton drew his curtain close again

and ripped the envelope open; but before reading the message, he observed with alarm that his pajama jacket had opened across the chest, and a small round scar, such as that left by a high-powered bullet penetrating, was exposed. He gasped almost audibly, realizing this, and clapped his hand to his chest and buttoned his jacket. The message—nine words without signature—lay before him:

Thicket knot youngster omniscient issue foliage lecture tragic instigation.

It was some code which Eaton recognized but could not decipher at once. It was of concern, but at that instant, less of concern than to know whether his jacket had been open and his chest exposed when he took the message. The conductor was still standing in the aisle.

"When did you get this?" Eaton asked, looking out.

"Just now."

"How could you get it here?" Eaton questioned, watching the conductor's face.

"We've had train instruments—the emergency telegraph—on the wires since four o'clock and just got talking with the stations east; wires are still down to the west. That message came through yesterday some time and was waiting for you at Simons; when we got them this morning, they sent it on."

"I see; thanks." Eaton, assured that if the conductor had seen anything, he suspected no significance in what he saw, closed his curtains and buttoned them carefully. The conductor moved on. Eaton took a small English-Chinese pocket-dictionary from his vest pocket and opened it under cover of the blanket; counting five words up from "thicket" he found "they"; five down from "knot" gave him "know"; six up from "youngster" was "you"; six down from "omniscient" was "one"; seven up from "issue" was "is"; and so continuing, he translated the nine words to:

"They know you. One is following. Leave train instantly."

Eaton, nervous and jerky, as he completed the first six words, laughed as he compiled the final three. "Leave train instantly!" The humor of that advice in his present situation, as he looked out of the window at the solid bank of snow, appealed to him. He slapped the little dictionary shut and returned it to his pocket. A waiter from the dining car came back, announcing the first call for breakfast, and spurred him into action. Passengers from the Pullman at the rear passed Eaton's section for the diner. He glanced out at the first two or three; then he heard Harriet Dorne's voice in some quiet, conventional remark to the man who followed her. Eaton started at it; then he dressed swiftly and hurried into the now deserted washroom and then on to breakfast.

The dining car, all gleaming crystal and silver and white covers within, also was surrounded by snow. The space outside the windows seemed somewhat wider than that about the sleeping car. And a moment before Eaton went forward, the last cloud had cleared and the sun had come out bright. The train was still quite motionless; the great drifts of snow, even with the tops of the cars on either side, made perfectly plain how hopeless it would be to try to proceed without the plow; and the heavy white frost which had not yet cleared from some of the window-panes, told graphically of the cold without. But the dining car was warm and cheerful, and it gave assurance that, if the train was helpless to move, it at least offered luxuries in its idleness. As Eaton stepped inside the door, the car seemed all cheer and good spirits.

Fresh red carnations and ruddy roses were, as usual, in the cut-glass vases on the white cloths; the waiters bore steaming pots of coffee and bowls of hot cereals to the different tables. These, as usual, were ten in number—five with places for four persons each, on one side of the aisle, and five, each with places for two persons, beside the windows on the other side of the car.

Harriet Dorne was sitting facing the door at the second of the larger tables; opposite her, and with his back to Eaton, sat Donald Avery. A third place was laid beside the girl, as though they expected Dorne to join them; but they had begun their fruit without waiting. The girl glanced up as Eaton halted in the doorway; her blue eyes brightened with a look part friendliness, part purpose. She smiled and nodded, and Avery turned about.

"Good morning, Mr. Eaton," the girl greeted.

"Good morning, Miss Dorne," Eaton replied collectedly. He nodded also to Avery, who, stiffly returning the nod, turned back again to Miss Dorne.

Amy and Constance, with their parents, occupied the third large table; the other three large tables were empty. "D. S." was alone at the furthest of the small tables; a travelling-salesman-looking person was washing down creamed Finnan haddock with coffee at the next; the passenger who had been alone in the second car was at the third; the Englishman, Standish, was beginning his iced grape-fruit at the table opposite Miss Dorne; and at the place nearest the door, an insignificant broad-shouldered and untidy young man, who had boarded the train at Spokane, had just spilled half a cup of coffee over the egg spots on his lapels as his unsteady and nicotine-stained fingers all but dropped the cup.

The dining car conductor, in accordance with the general determination to reserve the larger tables for parties travelling together, pulled back the chair opposite the untidy man; but Eaton, with a sharp sense of disgust, went past to the chair opposite the Englishman.

As he was about to seat himself there, the girl again looked up. "Oh, Mr. Eaton," she smiled, "wouldn't you like to sit with us? I don't think Father is coming to breakfast now; and if he does, of course there's still room."

She pulled back the chair beside her enticingly; and Eaton accepted it.

"Good morning, Mr. Avery," he said to Miss Dorne's companion formally as he sat down, and the man across the tabled murmured something perforce.

As Eaton ordered his breakfast, he appreciated for the first time that his coming had interrupted a conversation—or rather a sort of monologue of complaint on the part of Standish addressed impersonally to Avery.

"Extraordinarily exposed in these sleeping cars of yours, isn't one, wouldn't you say?" the Englishman appealed across the aisle.

"Exposed?" Avery repeated, more inclined to encourage the conversation.

"I say, is it quite the custom for a train servant—whenever he fancies he should—to reach across one, sleeping?"


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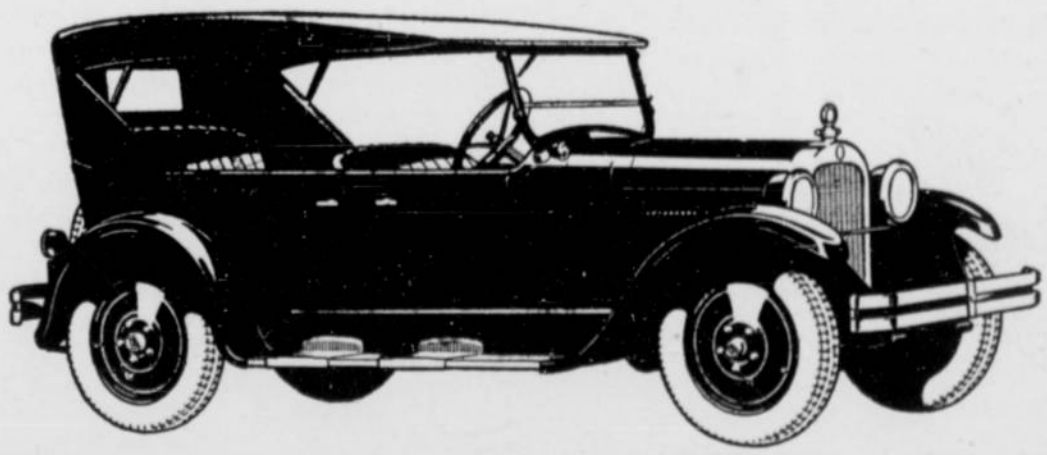


"He means the porter closed his window during the night," Eaton explained to Avery.

"Quite so; and I knew nothing about it—nothing at all. Fancy! There was I in the bunk, and the beggar comes along, pulls my curtains aside, reaches across me—"

"It got very cold in the night," Avery offered.

"I know; but is that any reason for the beggar invading my bunk that way? He might have done anything to me! Any one in the car might have done anything to me! Any one in your bally corridor-train might have done anything. There was I, asleep—quite unconscious; people passing up and down the aisle just the other side of a foolish fall of curtain! How does any one know one of those people might not be an enemy of mine? Remarkable people, you Americans—inconsistent, I say. Lock your homes with most complicated fastenings — greatest lock-makers in the world—burglar alarms on windows; but when you travel, expose yourselves as one wouldn't dream of exposing oneself elsewhere. Amazing places, your Pullman coaches! Why, any one might do anything to any one! What's to stop him, what?"

Eaton, suddenly reminded of his telegram, put a hand into his pocket and fingered the torn scraps; he had meant to remove and destroy them, but had forgotten. He glanced at Harriet Dorne.

"What he says is quite true," she observed. She was smiling, however, as most of the other passengers were, at the Englishman's vehemence.

They engaged in conversation as they breakfasted—a conversation in which Avery took almost no part, though Miss Dorne tried openly to draw him in; then the sudden entrance of Connery, followed closely by a stout, brusque man who belonged to the rear Pullman, took Eaton's attention and hers.

Other passengers also looked up; and the nervous, untidy young man at the table near the door again slopped coffee over himself as the conductor gazed about.

"Which is him?" the man with Connery demanded loudly.

Connery checked him, but pointed at the same time to Eaton.

"That's him, is it?" the other man said. "Then go ahead."

Eaton observed that Avery, who had turned in his seat, was watching this diversion on the part of the conductor with interest. Connery stopped beside Eaton's seat.

"You took a telegram for Lawrence Hillward this morning," he asserted.

"Yes."

"Why,"

"Because it was mine, or meant for me, as I said at the time. My name is Eaton; but Mr. Hillward expected to make this trip with me."

The stout man with the conductor forced himself forward.

"That's pretty good, but not quite good enough!" he charged. "Conductor, get that telegram for me!"

Eaton got up, controlling himself under the insult of the other's manner.

"What business is it of yours?" he demanded.

"What business? Why, only that I'm Lawrence Hillward—that's all, my friend! What are you up to, anyway? Lawrence Hillward travelling with you! I never set eyes on you until I saw you on this train, and you take my telegram!" The charge was made loudly and distinctly; every one in the dining car—Eaton could not see everyone, but he knew it was so—had put down fork or cup or spoon and was staring at him. "What did you do it for? What did you want with it?" the stout man blared on. "Did you think I wasn't on the train? What?

"I was in the washroom," he continued, roaring for the benefit of the car, "when the conductor went by with it. I couldn't take the telegram then—so I waited for the conductor to come back. When I got dressed, I found him, and he said you'd claimed my message. Say, hand it over now! What were you up to? What did you do that for?"

Eaton felt he was paling as he faced the blustering smaller man. He realized that the passengers he could see—those at the smaller tables—already had judged his explanation and found him wanting; the others unquestionably had done the same. Avery was gazing up at him with a sort of contented triumph.

"The telegram was for me, Conductor," he repeated.

"Get that telegram, Conductor!" the stout man demanded again.

"I suppose," Connery suggested, "you have letters or a card or something, Mr. Eaton, to show your relationship to Lawrence Hillward."

"No; I have not."

The man asserting himself as Hillward grunted.

"Have you anything to show you are Lawrence Hillward?" Eaton demanded of him.

"Did you tell anyone on the train that your name was Hillward before you wanted this telegram?"

It was Harriet Dorne's voice which interposed; and Eaton felt his pulse leap as she spoke for him.

"I never gave any other name than Lawrence Hillward," the other declared.

Connery gazed from one claimant to the other. "Will you give this gentleman the telegram?" he asked Eaton.

"I will not."

"Then I shall furnish him another copy; it was received here on the train by our express-clerk as the operator. I'll go forward and get him another copy."

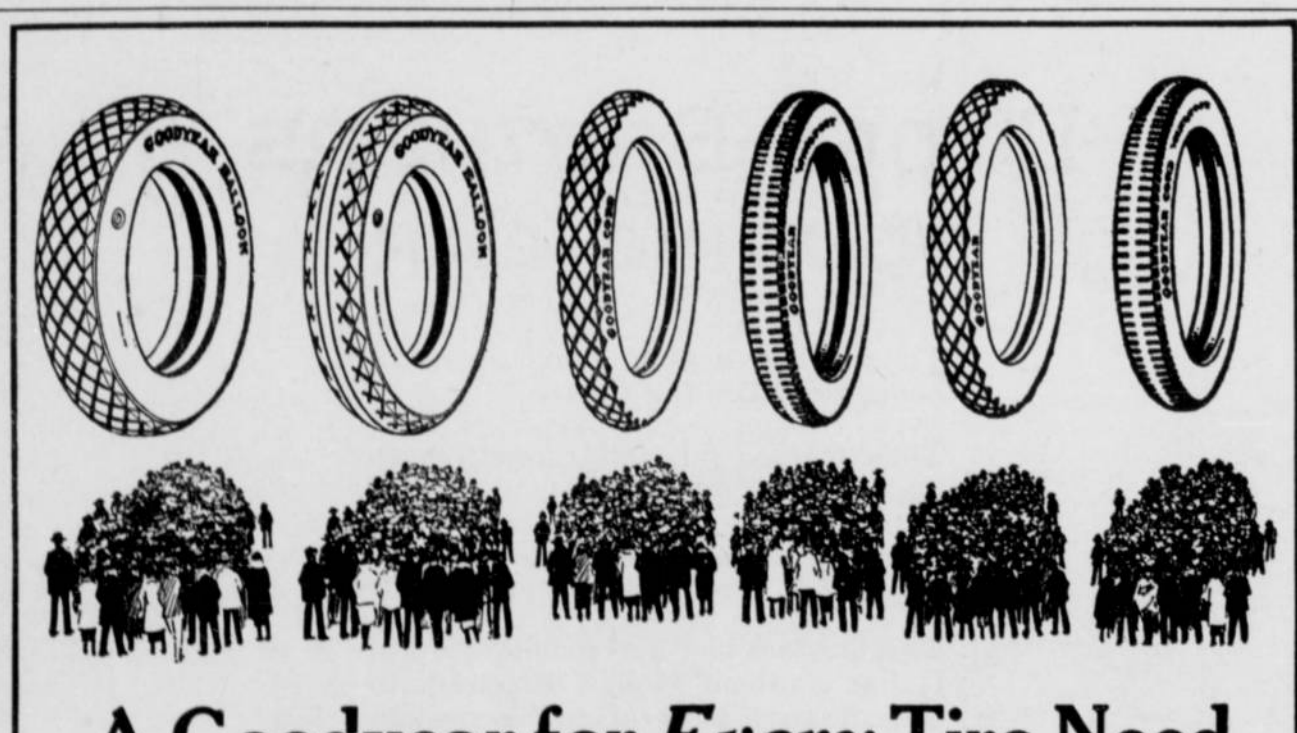
"That's for you to decide," Eaton said; and as though the matter was closed for him, he resumed his seat. He was aware that, throughout the car, the passengers were watching him curiously; he would have foregone the receipt of the telegram rather than that attention should be attracted to him in this way. Avery was still gazing at him with that look of quiet satisfaction; Eaton had not dared, as yet, to look at Harriet Dorne. When, constraining himself to a manner of indifference, he finally looked her way, she began to chat with him as lightly as before. Whatever effect the incident just closed had had upon the others, it appeared to have had none at all upon her.

"Are you ready to go back to our car now, Harriet?" Avery enquired when she had finished her breakfast, though Eaton was not yet through.

"Surely there's no hurry about anything today," the girl returned. They waited until Eaton had finished.

"Shall we all go back to the observation car and see if there's a walk down the track or whether it's snowed over?" she said impartially to the two. They went through the Pullman's together.

The first Puliman contained four or five passengers; the next, in which Eaton had his berth, was still empty as they passed through. The porter had made up all the berths, and only luggage and newspapers and overcoats occupied the seats. The next Pullman also, at first glance, seemed to have been deserted in favor of the diner forward or of the club-car further back. The porter had made up all the berths there also, except one; but some one still was sleeping behind the curtains of section three, for a man's hand hung over the aisle. It was a gentleman's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hand, with long, well-formed fingers, sensitive and at the same time strong. That was the berth of Harriet Dorne's father; Eaton gazed down at the hand as he approached the section, and then he looked up quickly to the girl. She had observed the hand, as also had Avery; but, plainly, neither of them noticed anything strange either in its posture or appearance. Their only care had been to avoid brushing against it on their way down the aisle so as not to disturb the man behind the curtain; but Eaton, as he saw the hand, started.

He was the last of the three to pass, and so the others did not notice his start; but so strong was the fascination of the hand in the aisle that he turned back and gazed at it before going on into the last car. Some eight or ten passengers—men and women—were lounging in the easy-chairs of the observation-room; a couple, ulstered and fur-capped, were standing on the platform gazing back from the train.

The sun was still shining, and the snow had stopped some hours before; but the wind which had brought the storm was still blowing, and evidently it had blown a blizzard after the train stopped at four that morning. The canyon through the snowdrifts, bored by the giant rotary plow the night before, was almost filled; drifts of snow eight or ten feet high and, in places, pointing still higher, came up to the rear of the train; the end of the platform itself was buried under three feet of snow; the men standing on the platform could barely look over the higher drifts.

"There's no way from the train in that direction now," Harriet Dorne lamented as she saw this.

"There was no way five minutes after we stopped," one of the men standing at the end of the car volunteered. "From Fracroft on—I was the only passenger in sleeper number two, and they'd told me to get up; they gave me a berth in another car and cut my sleeper out at Fracroft—we were bucking the drifts about four miles an hour; it seemed to fill in behind about as fast and as thick as we were cutting it out in front. It all drifted in behind as soon as we stopped, the conductor tells me."

The girl made polite acknowledgment and referred to her two companions.

"What shall we do with ourselves, then?"

"Cribbage, Harriet? You and I?" Avery invited.

She shook her head. "If we have to play cards, get a fourth and make it auction; but must it be cards? Isn't there some way we can get out for a walk?"

"There's the top of the cars, Miss Dorne," Eaton suggested. "If we could get up there, we'd get a fairly decent walk and see everything."

"Good!" the girl applauded. "How do we get up?"

"I'll see the conductor about it," Eaton offered; and before Avery could discuss it, he started back through the train.

## CHAPTER VI

### The Hand in the Aisle

The man whose interest in the passenger in section three of the last sleeper was most definite and understandable and, therefore, most openly acute, was Conductor Connery. Connery had passed through the Pullmans several times during the morning—first in the murk of the dawn before the dimmed lamps in the cars had been extinguished; again later, when the passengers had been getting up; and a third time after all the passengers had left their berths except Dorne, and after nearly all the berths had been unmade and the bedding packed away behind the panels overhead. Each time he passed, Connery had seen the hand which hung out into the aisle from between the curtains; but the only definite thought that came to him was that Dorne was a sound sleeper.

Nearly all the passengers had now breakfasted. Connery, therefore, took a seat in the diner, breakfasted leisurely and after finishing, went forward to see what messages had been received as to the relieving snow-plows. Nothing definite yet had been learned; the snow ahead of them was fully as bad as this where they were stopped, and it would be many hours before help could get to them. Connery walked back through the train. Dorne by now must be up, and might wish to see the conductor. Unless Dorne stopped him, however, Connery did not intend to speak to Dorne. The conductor had learned in his many years of service that nothing is more displeasing to the sort of people for whom trains are held than officiousness.

As Connery entered the last sleeper, his gaze fell on the dial of pointers which, communicating with the push-buttons in the different berths, tell the porter which section is calling him, and he saw that while all the other arrows were pointing upward, the arrow marked "3" was pointing down. Dorne was up, then—for this was the arrow denoting his berth—or at least was awake and had recently rung his bell.

Connery looked in upon the porter, who was cleaning up the washroom.

"Section three's getting up?" he asked.

"No, Mistah Connery—not yet," the porter answered.

"What did he ring for?" Connery thought Dorne might have asked for him.

"He didn't ring. He ain't moved or stirred this morning."

"He must have rung." Connery looked to the dial, and the porter came out of the washroom and looked at it also.

"Fo' the lan's sake. I didn't hear no ring, Mistah Connery. It mus' have been when I was out on the platform."

"When was that?"

"Jus' now. There ain't been nobody but him in the car for fifteen minutes, and I done turn the pointers all up when the las' passenger went to the diner. It can't be longer than a few minutes, Mistah Connery."

"Answer it, then," Connery directed.

As the negro started to obey, Connery followed him into the open car. He could see over the negro's shoulder the hand sticking out into the aisle, and this time, at sight of it, Connery started violently. If Dorne had rung, he must have moved; a man who is awake does not let his hand hang out into the aisle. Yet the hand had not moved. Nothing was changed about it since Connery had seen it before. The long, sensitive fingers fell in precisely the same position as before, stiffly separated a little one from another; they had not changed their position at all.

"Wait!" Connery seized the porter by the arm. "I'll answer it myself."

He dismissed the negro and waited until he had gone. He looked about and assured himself that the car, except for himself and the man lying behind the curtains of section three, was empty. He slowed, as he approached the hand. He halted and stood a moment beside the berth, himself almost breathless as he listened for the sound of breathing within. He heard nothing, though he bent closer to the curtain. Yet he still hesitated, and retreating a little and walking briskly as though he were carelessly passing up the aisle, he brushed hard against the hand and looked back, exclaiming an apology for his carelessness.

The hand fell back heavily, inertly, and resumed its former position and hung as white and lifeless as before. No response to the apology came from behind the curtains; the man in the berth had not roused. Connery rushed back to the curtains and touched the hand with his fingers. It was cold! He seized the hand and felt it all over; then, gasping, he parted the curtains

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and looked into the berth. He stared; his breath whistled out; his shoulders jerked, and he drew back, instinctively pressing his two clenched hands against his chest and the pocket which held President Jarvis' order.

The man in the berth was lying on his right side facing the aisle; the left side of his face was thus exposed; and it had been crushed in by a violent blow from some heavy weapon which, too blunt to cut the skin and bring blood, had fractured the cheekbone and bludgeoned the temple. The proof of murderous violence was so plain that the conductor, as he saw the face in the light, recoiled with startling eyes, white with horror.

He looked up and down the aisle to assure himself that no one had entered the car during his examination; then he carefully drew the curtains together again and hurried to the forward end of the car where he had left the porter.

"Lock the rear door of the car," he commanded. "Then come back here."

He gave the negro the keys, and himself waited to prevent anyone from entering the car at his end. Looking through the glass of the door, he saw the young man Eaton standing in the vestibule of the car next ahead. Connery hesitated; then he opened the door and beckoned Eaton to him.

"Will you go forward please," he requested, "and see if there isn't a doctor—"

"You mean the man with red hair in my car?" Eaton enquired.

"That's the one."

Eaton started off without asking any questions. The porter, having locked the rear door of the car, returned and gave Connery back the keys. Connery still waited, until Eaton returned with the red-haired man, "D. S." He let them in and locked the door behind them.

"You are a doctor?" Connery questioned the red-haired man.

"I am a surgeon; yes."

"That's what's wanted. Doctor—"

"My name is Sinclair. I am Douglas Sinclair, of Chicago."

Connery nodded. "I have heard of you." He turned then to Eaton. "Do you know where the gentleman is who belongs to Mr. Dorne's party?—Avery, I believe his name is."

"He is in the observation car," Eaton answered.

"Will you go and get him? The car-door is locked. The porter will let you in and out. Something serious has happened here—to Mr. Dorne. Get Mr. Avery, if you can, without alarming Mr. Dorne's daughter."

Eaton nodded understanding and followed the porter, who, taking the keys again from the conductor, let him out at the rear door of the car and reclosed the door behind him. Eaton went on into the observation car. As he passed the club compartment of this car, he sensed an atmosphere of disquiet which gave him first the feeling that some of these people must know already that there was something wrong farther forward; but this was explained when he heard someone say that the door of the car ahead was locked. Another asked Eaton how he had got through; he put the questioner off and went on into the observation-room. No suspicion of anything having occurred had as yet penetrated there.

"How long you've been!" Harriet Dorne remarked as he came near. "And how is it about the roof promenade?"

"Why, all right, I guess, Miss Dorne—after a little." Controlling himself to an appearance of casualness, he turned then to Avery: "By the way, can I see you a moment?"

Without alarming Harriet Dorne, he got Avery away and out of the car. A few passengers now were collected upon the platforms between this car and the next, who questioned and complained as Eaton, pushing by them with Avery, was admitted by the negro, who refused the others admittance.

"Is it something wrong with Mr. Dorne?" Donald Avery demanded as Eaton drew back to let Avery precede him into the open part of the car.

"So the conductor says."

Avery hurried forward toward the berth where Connery was standing beside the surgeon. Connery turned toward him.

"I sent for you, sir, because you are the companion of the man who had this berth."

Avery pushed past him, and leaped forward as he looked past the surgeon. "What has happened to Mr. Dorne?"

"You see him as we found him, sir." Connery stared down nervously beside him.

Avery leaned inside the curtains and recoiled. "He's dead!"

"The doctor hasn't made his examination yet; but there seems no doubt he's dead." Connery was very pale but controlled.

"He's been murdered!"

"It looks so, Mr. Avery. Yes; if he's dead, he's certainly been murdered," Connery agreed. "This is Doctor Douglas Sinclair, a Chicago surgeon. I called him just now to make an examination; but since Mr. Dorne seems to have been dead for some time, I waited for you before moving the body. You can tell,"—Connery avoided mention of President Jarvis' name—"tell any one who asks you, Mr. Avery, that you saw him just as he was found."

He looked down again at the form in the berth, and Avery's gaze followed his; then abruptly, it turned away. Avery stood clinging to the curtain, his eyes darting from one to another of the three men.

"As he was found? When?" he demanded. "Who found him that way? When? How?"

"I found him so," Connery answered.

Avery said nothing more.

"Will you start your examination now, Dr. Sinclair," Connery suggested. "No—I'll ask you to wait a minute."

Noises were coming to them from the platforms at both ends of the car, and the doors were being tried and pounded on, as passengers attempted to pass through. Connery went to the rear, where the negro had been posted; then, repassing them, he went to the other end of the car. The noises ceased. "The Pullman conductor is forward, and the brakeman is back there now," he said, as he turned to them. "You will not be interrupted, Dr. Sinclair."

"What explanation did you give them?" Eaton asked.

"Why?" Connery returned.

"I was thinking of Miss Dorne."

"I told them nothing which could disturb her." Connery, as he spoke, pulled back the curtains, entirely exposing the berth.

The surgeon, before examining the man in the berth more closely, lifted the shades from the windows. Everything about the berth was in place, undisturbed; except for the mark of the savage blow on the side of the man's head, there was no evidence of anything unusual. The man's clothes were carefully and neatly hung on the hooks or in the little hammock; his glasses were in their case beside the pillow; his watch and purse were under the pillow; the window at his feet was still raised a crack to let in fresh air while he slept. Save for the marks upon the head, the man might yet be sleeping It was self-evident that, whatever had been the motives of the attack, robbery was not one; whoever had struck had done no more than reach in and deliver his murderous blow; then he had gone on.

Connery shut the window.

As the surgeon carefully and deliberately pulled back the bedclothing and exposed the body of the man clothed in pajamas, the others watched him. Sinclair made first an examination of the head; completing this, he unbuttoned the pajamas upon the chest, loosened them at the waist and prepared to make his examination of the body.

"How long has he been dead?" Connery asked.

"He is not dead yet."

"You mean he is still dying?"

"I did not say so."

"You mean he is alive, then?"

"Life is still present," Sinclair answered guardedly. "Whether he will live or ever regain consciousness is another question."

"One you can't answer?"

"The blow, as you can see,"—Sinclair touched the man's face with his deft finger-tips—"fell mostly on the cheek and temple. The cheekbone is fractured. He is in a complete state of coma; and there may be some fracture of the skull. Of course, there is some concussion of the brain."


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Any inference to be drawn from this as to the seriousness of the injuries was plainly beyond Connery. "How long ago was he struck?" he asked.

"Some hours."

"You can't tell more than that?"

"Longer ago than five hours, certainly."

"Since four o'clock, then, rather than before?"

"Since midnight, certainly; and longer ago than five o'clock this morning."

"Could he have revived half an hour ago—say within the hour—enough to have pressed the button and rung the bell from his berth?"

Sinclair straightened and gazed at the conductor curiously. "No, certainly not," he replied. "That is completely impossible. Why did you ask?"

Connery avoided answer.

The doctor glanced down quickly at the form of the man in the berth; then again he confronted Connery. "Why did you ask that?" he persisted. "Did the bell from this berth ring recently?"

Connery shook his head, not in negation of the question, but in refusal to answer then. But Avery pushed forward. "What is that? What's that?" he demanded.

"Will you go on with your examination, Doctor?" Connery urged.

"You said the bell from this berth rang recently!" Avery accused Connery.

"I did not say that; he asked it," the conductor evaded.

"But is it true?"

"The pointer in the washroom, indicating a signal from this berth, was turned down a minute ago," Conery had to reply. "A few moments earlier, all pointers had been set in the position indicating no call."

"What!" Avery cried. "What was that?"

Connery repeated the statement.

"That was before you found the body?"

"That was why I went to the berth—yes," Connery replied; "that was before I found the body."

"Then you mean you did not find the body," Avery charged. "Someone, passing through this car a minute or so before you, must have found him!"

Connery attended without replying.

"And evidently that man dared not report it and could not wait longer to know whether Mr.—Mr. Dorne, was really dead; so he rang the bell!"

"Ought we keep Dr. Sinclair any longer from the examination, sir?" Connery now seized Avery's arm in appeal. "The first thing for us to know is whether Mr. Dorne is dying. Isn't—"

Connery checked himself; he had won his appeal. Eaton, standing quietly watchful, observed that Avery's eagerness to accuse now had been replaced by another interest which the conductor's words had recalled. Whether the man in the berth was to live or die—evidently that was momentously to affect Donald Avery one way or the other.

"Of course, by all means proceed with your examination, Doctor," Avery directed.

As Sinclair again bent over the body, Avery leaned over also; Eaton gazed down, and Connery—a little paler than before and with lips tightly set.

(To be continued next week.)

### Unfortunate Suggestion

Jack—"So your father demurred at first because he didn't want to lose you?"

May—"Yes; but I won his consent. I told him that he need not lose me. We could live with him, and so he would not only have me, but a son-in-law to boot."

Jack—"H'm! I don't like that last expression."—Adelaide Gossip.

### Asserting His Prerogative

Man (in barber-chair)—"Be careful not to cut my hair too short—people will take me for my wife!"—Le Quotidien (Paris).

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# The Countrywoman

## An Old Question Debated

ONE of the questions that refuses to stay comfortably settled, either one way or another, for any considerable length of time, is the liquor question. In the days of prohibition there were agitations and movements for sale of liquor, and now that there is provision for government sale of liquor in all three of the prairie provinces there are those who busy themselves trying to have wider sale as well as those who are doing all they can to bring public opinion back to its old strength for absolute prohibition.

The Alberta legislature experienced a couple of lively sessions during the last week of March, with a debate that centred around the question of allowing an individual the right to purchase beer, up to six bottles, not later than six p.m., to be consumed on his own premises.

Premier Greenfield and the entire cabinet opposed the resolution introduced by George Andrews, U.F.A., which intended to make such an amendment to the Liquor Act of the province. Party lines were forgotten and Liberals, and Independents, and Conservatives ranged themselves with government supporters against the motion, while other U.F.A. members, differing with the cabinet ministers, joined members of the other parties in support of the measure. Hon. J. E. Brownlee led the attack on the proposals to widen the privileges of the hotelmen, claiming that sale of beer by the glass had been one of the features of the act that had given most trouble. He pointed out that the Moderation League was not pressing for the amendment, that it savored of "hotelmen's propaganda."

The galleries were well filled during the debate, giving evidence that the public is taking a keen interest in the working of the present act, and the attitude of the various members towards possible changes. The proposed amendment was defeated on a standing vote of 17 to 36.

## Stoned for Invention

When we look at a tablecloth, a rug, a gorgeously-patterned ribbon or any other figured fabric, we little think that they were made possible by a man who was stoned for his invention. Joseph Marie Jacquard, of Lyons, born in 1752, was a weaver of more than usual ability. As he worked he sought to improve the looms of his day, and finally in 1801, brought out an attachment destined to revolutionize the industry. Until then, little boys were employed for holding the strands and letting them fall at the right time for producing a pattern. Jacquard's invention did all this automatically with the greatest precision and accuracy, far surpassing that of young lads. Modern improvements have made it still more efficient. For instance in weaving a width of carpet, a Jacquard loom, with almost human intelligence, picks out of 1,500 strands the 256 necessary to produce the right pattern, and does it all in one operation, too.

Unfortunately the people of Lyons did not properly appreciate the value of their townsman's invention, but rather looked upon it as depriving them of their bread and butter—hence the stoning. They little realized that the Jacquard loom would be responsible for a great increase in the number of weavers needed throughout the world, and in the rapid expansion of the textile industry.

It was the Emperor Napoleon who had the breadth of mind to appreciate the value of Jacquard's invention. He purchased the loom and permitted it to be copied anywhere in the world. Thus, patterned fabrics were made in many countries, in larger numbers and at reduced prices. If it were not for some automatic means of weaving figured cloth and carpets, few people could afford to have them.—M. M. S.

## The Farm Woman's Lot

Drudgery, routine, monotony, loneliness—see a repetition of those words in the columns of a magazine and one can be fairly sure that the subject is the lot of the farm woman. Whether farmers' wives first inspired the articles or the articles first inspired the wives I do not know. But we have all been quite ready to believe that those words do describe our lives. We have read those articles gratefully, thankful for the sympathy of our town and city sisters which they inspired, and glad to see our own ideas corroborated. No doubt most of us placed the magazine where our husbands were sure to see it, opened at the proper place, of course. We really believed it was all true.

The truth is that we have not been doing any real thinking. We have been listening to those who believe that we live lives of hardship and suffering, and taking it for granted that we do. I've been doing some thinking. My conclusions are that the prairie farmers' wives are the freest and happiest women on earth. I had previously believed that some quality peculiar to me alone had prevented my hair from falling out in the dry prairie climate, and my skin from becoming shrivelled and yellow, as my neighbors sadly predicted when I arrived. But I've suddenly realized that I have never yet seen a bald-headed woman, nor one with yellow, shrivelled, parchment-like skin.

We get up early but are rewarded by getting our work done early, and we can rest later in the day. We talk of sweeping, and scrubbing, and dusting when we detail our work for effect, and in the next breath complain because our houses are so small. We list washing and ironing, and grumble because we never have any clothes. We are hardly consistent.

Milking cows does fall to the lot of some of us. Sometimes we like to do it, though we would never admit it. Even if we do not enjoy it, we do get away from the kitchen for an interval, and the change does us good. It would do us more good if we did not always go to the barn with an injured feeling because we had to milk cows.

As for feeding hens, I have never yet seen a woman feeding her flocks without so much pride and interest in her work that she spent a lot more time doing it than was necessary.

Only the other day I read that prairie farmers' wives never have any time to read. We do have time to read, and to do practically anything that we want to do. Even with a family, and a few hired men to work for, we have more time and opportunity for caring for our hair and complexion, and for cultivating our literary tastes than the average single girl working in a city. Because we have not realized this there is a marked tendency to envy the city girl or woman. This is detrimental in that we spend our time planning for a future that always remains a future, instead of making proper use of the present. We are waiting until we can leave the prairie farm and go to the city to live, or back East, or home to the Old Country. With such an attitude, is it any wonder that our hair turns grey and our faces wrinkle? We need not blame it on the climate. We make no attempt to beautify our surroundings because we are "going back." We are dissatisfied.

The truth is that we did want to go back wherever "back" happens to be, when we first came. Nobody "fits" at first. We are lost in the vastness of the space on the prairie. We feel the power of it and are helpless. But that power is so real that once we get in the grip of the prairie we cannot get beyond it. It follows us to the ends of the earth and forces us back. This has been proven by so many who leave and return again, that we may as well settle down now to be contented. For we cannot go back. We don't really want to.

We say we are lonely. We only long for company at times just as city people occasionally long for solitude. But if we had to allow half-a-dozen of our neighbors to move into our front yard to live we would not be happy until we got them out again.

We get a lot of sympathy because of our loneliness. No neighbors nearer than half-a-mile. Yet our sympathizers, and we, too, thrill when we read books about the "great open spaces" where the hero or heroine does not see a white person for six months.

We think we envy city women because of our own lack of modern conveniences. We may envy wealth if we are envious, but we need not envy the city woman who lives in the same circumstances that would be ours were we to go to the city. She has a bathtub and electric lights that we have not, but little else that we want. Shows soon become her amusement simply because "there's no place else to go" that her purse will afford, while our community gatherings never lose their attraction for us.

Our 10 or 15-mile trip to town is one of our main grievances. It would be a glorious outing for a city woman, and is for us. And we don't have to carry our purchases out to our buggies even. Would we like carrying armloads of bundles on crowded street cars again?

Would we skimp ourselves with eggs and butter again because we couldn't afford to buy all we wanted? Would we use the top of a quart of milk for the family's supply of cream after using that much in one cup of coffee on the farm? Would we be contented with a skinny chicken once a year?

We may all leave the prairie farms and go back East, or to the Old Country, or to cities, but the railways will have one busy time getting us back to our prairie homes as quickly as we will want to come.

We need to stop complaining and make of our lives what we wish to, for our opportunities are unlimited. Our own mental attitudes are all that stand in our way. Let's go.—Maud Newcomb.

## The Aim

**By Charles G. D. Roberts**

O Thou who lovest not alone
The swift success, the instant goal,
But hast a lenient eye to mark
The failures of the inconstant soul,

Consider not my little worth—
The mean achievements, scamped in act,
The high resolve and low result;
The dream that durst not face the fact.

But count the reach of my desire.
Let this be something in Thy sight:
I have not, in the slothful dark,
Forgot the Vision and the Height.

Neither my body nor my soul
To earth's low ease will yield consent.
I praise Thee for my will to strive;
I bless Thy goad of discontent.

## Starting an Argument

It is refreshing and rather delightful to meet a person who has definite opinions to express, provided, of course, that she does not take either herself or her opinions too seriously. The penalty of having thoughts of one's own and expressing them is that they are sure to stir up comment, criticism and even contradiction. But this very effect is a healthy mental tonic for most of us, and we would be the better for a little more good-natured difference of opinion occasionally. Too many of us are somewhat timid about airing opinions especially when there is a possibility of opposition.

We have this week a contribution from an Alberta woman reader friend. She has some very definite statements to make regarding the lot of the farm woman, which we feel are fairly certain to start a discussion. We will be content to wait for that from the readers of this page. But there is one sentence in her little article, over which we have spent some time in reflection, and which we cannot pass without comment, and that is: "We do

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**have time to read and do practically anything we want to do."**

There is a school of thought which says that what people want to do they usually somehow or other manage to get done. If they don't accomplish what they want then the chances are that the desire to do that certain thing has not been sufficiently strong, or they have not been willing to sacrifice other things in its accomplishment. Everything in life has its price measured in terms of time, money, thought, comfort, personal happiness or will power.

We get out of life, largely what we most want out of it, provided we pay the price demanded.

How about that as a subject for an argument?

## A Strong Link

Continued from Page 8

practices, the other—and by all odds the greater of the two—to bring about their general adoption. In accomplishing the latter, no method has proved more effective than that of demonstration. A new practice or a new crop is much more likely to be adopted if it is demonstrated rather than merely described through the written or spoken word. Hence the community inspection tour, either to experimental institutions or to one or more leading farms within the community, is exceedingly valuable.

In the summer of 1922, field days were organized at two centres in order to test their value. Each gathering took the form of a picnic at the home of a successful farmer, with addresses by experts from the college, and a concluding picnic supper. The plan was to arrange for all who attended to make a thorough inspection, under the direction of the college men, of the farmer's layout and his methods in an endeavor to encourage others to adopt the crops and practices which he had found most successful.

Three forms of the field day are now in vogue, namely, the excursion by train or automobile to an experimental farm or the college, the picnic on the premises of an outstanding farmer, and the tour by automobile to several farms and points of interest within the community. Of these, the community tour has this distinct advantage that it represents an internal study of the agriculture of the community, often yielding the startling discovery that your neighbor in your own community is making a success of some crop or practice of which you knew little. The successes of neighbors are a concrete record of the community possibilities and are immune from the interrogations which often beset outside achievements.

Encouragement is given by the Extension Department to every form of field day, for, in addition to providing opportunities for very effective extension service, they also afford the representatives of the college unusual opportunities for studying actual community conditions.

### Poultry Culling Service

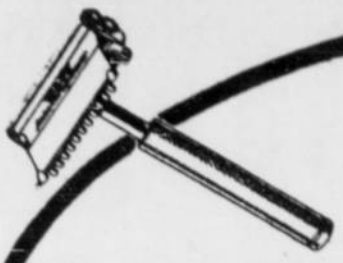
The inspection and culling of flocks of pure-bred poultry have proven to be an exceedingly popular service. In 1919, the first season it was offered, 8,763 birds were handled; in the season of 1923-24, the number approximated 38,000.

The benefits accruing to the poultrymen from this service include: the elimination of non-producers and culls; the checking and eradication of disease; consultation in such matters as housing, feeding and mating; encouragement of the keeping of poultry of only approved breeding; and the economic benefits resulting from better stock, better methods, and increased production.

The period of economic difficulty through which agriculture has been passing has tended to stress the importance of the sideline which brings in a steady though small income, and poultry raising has benefitted by this tendency.

### Educational Meetings

Approximately 290 educational meetings which reached 27,100 persons were held last season. The chief subjects presented were crop production, livestock raising, beekeeping, and dairying. An endeavor is made to introduce something new each season, either by varying the subjects to be discussed or the

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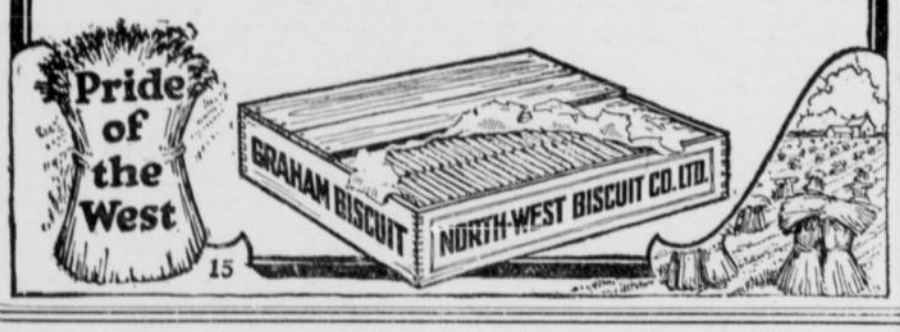


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manner of their treatment. Usually the lectures are supplemented by moving pictures. This season the plan of discussing only one subject at each meeting is being followed, the subjects on the list being Dairying, Gardening, Beekeeping, and Weed Control. Speakers are also provided for rallies and banquets.

### Radio Lectures

In the fall of 1923, the Extension Department arranged for a series of lectures to be given from Radio Broadcasting Station, C.F.Q.C., at Saskatoon, by members of the college staff. This service is being repeated this season, a 20-minute lecture on some timely agricultural topic being given each Thursday evening. There is evidence that this service is being taken advantage of by an ever increasing audience.

### Provincial Seed Fair

Reference should be made to at least one feature of this fair, namely, the competition encouraged between agricultural societies for possession of the challenge shield. This trophy is awarded to the society whose members win the largest aggregate number of points at the fair. It is proving valuable as a means of stimulating healthy rivalry between comunities for leadership in the production of high class seed grain, the record of the Moose Jaw society being a matter for general acclaim. The greater number of entries of corn, sunflowers, buckwheat, and legume seeds is evidence of the inevitable advance of diversified agriculture.

### Miscellaneous Services

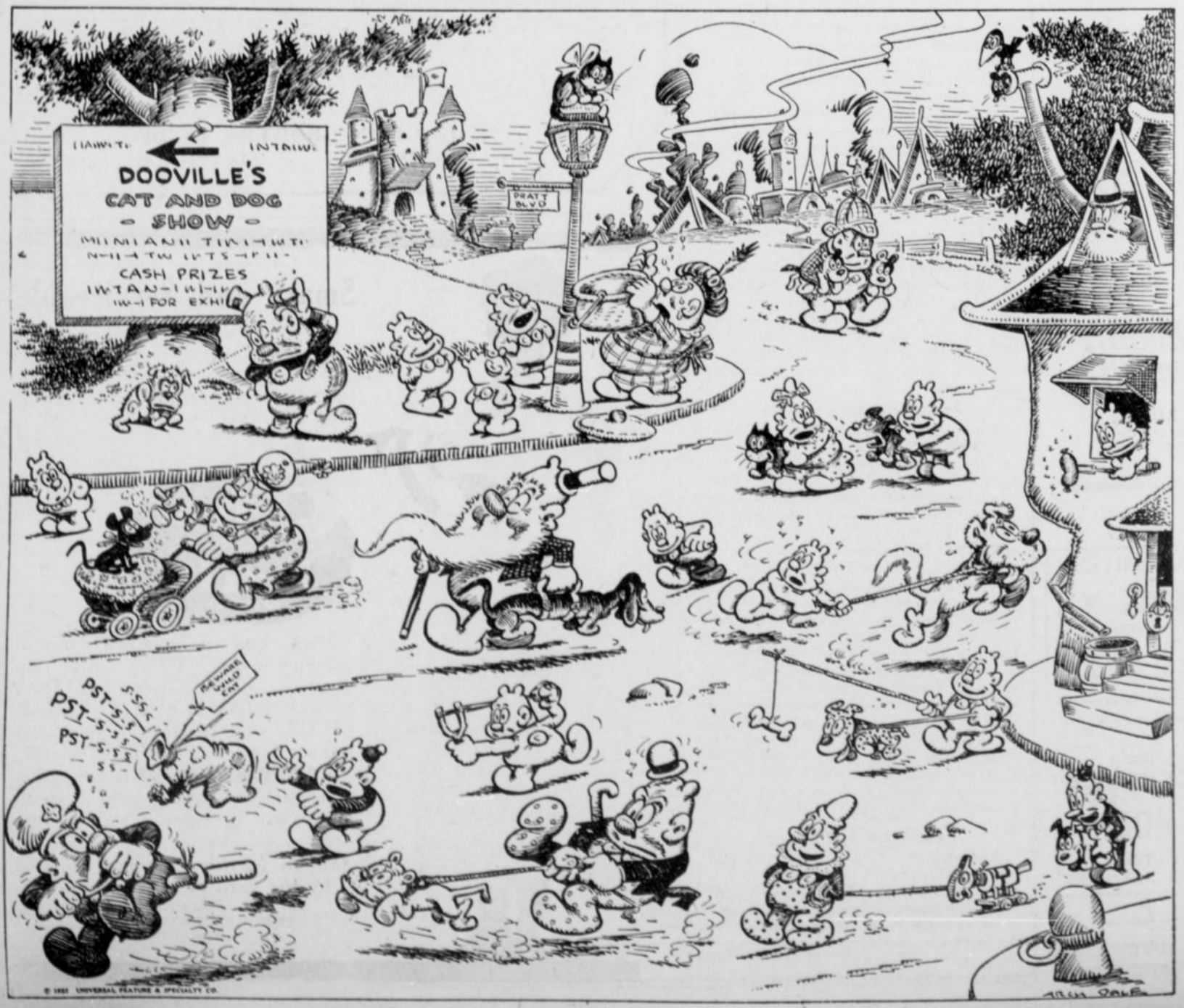
Many other services which cannot be fully dealt with here are given; such, for example as the organization of Boys' and Girls' Pig Clubs; assistance to poultry shows, seed fairs, plowing matches, and seed-drilling competitions; the conducting of courses in gas engineering, threshing machine operation, blacksmithing, and poultry keeping at the college; the supervision of the Agricultural Societies' Convention; and the distribution annually of many thousands of bulletins.

### General Policies

The Extension Department endeavors always to be alert to new work initiated by any rural community and to give it reasonable assistance. The old and proven activities are filling a valuable place, but change is a law of progress and the introduction of a new feature occasionally rejuvenates interest.

The wisdom of undertaking work on the community-wide basis is constantly being urged. The importance of this is greater than at first thought appears. The improvement of agriculture and rural life is a community as well as an individual duty. The sacrificing of the individual like or dislike in order that nothing may mar the effect of the community program or action represents the higher type of community consciousness and co-operation. Each community is urged to become an above-the-average community in some particular, whether this be the fame of its livestock, the beauty of its homes, or the hospitality of its people. The result must be a richer community pride, fuller harmony, improved economic conditions, and a larger place in the sun. Such aristocracy of endeavor is exemplified in the Moose Jaw and Vonda seed improvement activities; the Biggar Farm Beautification program; the Creelman Community Breeding accomplishments; the North Battleford Poultry Improvement Campaign; and the Saltcoats Exhibition. These cases afford evidence that some communities are approximating this very worthy ideal.

As previously stated the agricultural societies of the province serve very largely as the link between the college of agriculture and the rural comunities. The quality of their co-operation determines vitally the quality of the College Extension Service. The problem of the Extension Department, therefore, is to unceasingly strive to improve the tone and alertness of community co-operation in order that it may abundantly serve Saskatchewan agriculture to the full extent of the means at its disposal.




THE DOO DADS

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### HATCHING EGGS

McOPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, 14th season. Winners second pen prize, Provincial Egg-laying Contest, Brandon, 1923, and again in 1924. Eggs from sisters and daughters of these pens sired by high record males at $2.00 per 15, $3.50 per 30, $5.00 for 45. Clears replaced. We do not pay carriage. Flag station remit extra. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 15-5

HATCHING EGGS, FROM MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, with weight and quality. Pen headed by first Royal, first Guelph. Hens include first Royal pullet, 1923, and my winning pullets, Alberta Provincial, 1923. Eggs, $1.00 each. Order early. Syd Coldwell, Pollockville, Alta. 11-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdotte eggs, Martin's Regal-Dorcas strain. Hens mated to cockerels hatched from Martin's pens, Nos. 1 to 10. Winter layers, free range, $1.50 for 15; $3.75 for 60; $7.00 for 120. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 13-5

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, real winter layers, pen of pullets laid 1,251 eggs January, flock headed by mates direct from Martin's high record pens, $1.75 15; $3.00 30; $8.00 100. W. H. Tebb, Airdrie, Alta.

HATCHING EGGS—OFFICIAL CONTEST WINnings, first, Alberta; first, Saskatchewan; first, Washington; second, Michigan; Leghorns, $2.50 per 15 up; Rocks, $3.50, 15 up. Winter Egg Poultry Farm, Lethbridge, Alta. 12-5

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, $1.25 FOR 15, $7.00 100; using Guild's best cockerels. J. E. Morrow, Margaret, Man. 14-5

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HATCHING EGGS, IMPORTED 270-286 Barred Rock cockerel, selected trap-nested hens, $4.00; another pen, $2.00; White Wyandottes, $2.00. Martin's best strain. Henry Barten, Davidson, Sask. 15-4

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—WINNERS first hen, 273 eggs, Brandon contest, 1924; fifth for pen; also leading hen to date present contest. Eggs, $1.75 per 15, $3.00 per 30; $8.00 per 100. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 14-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING. Record of Performance hens mated to cockerels (dams record, 245). Price, $2.00, 15; $5.50, 50; $10, 100. Guaranteed fertile. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 14-6

HATCHING EGGS—HIGH-PRODUCING S. C. White Leghorns, special pen mated to cocks from trap-nested dams with records of 272 eggs, $3.00 per 15; range flock, all pure, well mated, $2.00 per 15; $10 per 100. W. Langley, Richard, Sask. 15-4

BRED-TO-LAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. 3,496 eggs from December to April from 50 pullets. 15 eggs, $2.00; three settings, $5.00. Jack Butchart Plumas, Man.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM MY FAMOUS GOVernment approved, bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, light or dark matings, $2.00, 15; $5.00, 50; $8.00, 100 eggs. C. W. May, Aberdeen, Sask. 15-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, FROM large, selected, pure-bred layers, $1.50, 15; $7.00, 120; White Plymouth Rock beauties, $2.00, 15. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 15-5

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TRAP-NESTED BARRED ROCKS, RECORDS 200 eggs. Males from 224 hen. Sittings, $3.00; two, $5.00, postpaid. Linvil Rash, Purple Springs, Alta. 12-3

HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S EXHIBITION strain, White Wyandottes, heavy winter layers, $2.00, 15; $8.00, 100; ship C.P.R. or C.N. M. Ray, Belleview, Man. 11-5

EGGS AND CHICKS, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, Guild strain, eggs, $1.50, 15; $6.00, 100; baby chicks, $22, 100, delivered. Albert Mantz, Belle Plaine, Sask. 13-6

HATCHING EGGS FROM GOVERNMENTapproved Barred Rocks, headed by E. B. Thompson males, $2.50 per 15, $4.00, 30. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 13-5

ROSE COMB ANCONAS, HEAVY WINTER layers, eggs, $1.75, 15; $7.00, 100; $12 for 200; high fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Templeton, Baldur, Man. 13-8

HATCHING EGGS—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, approved flock, selected strains, mated by government expert, $1.00 per 15, $6.00 per 100. G. B. Doney, Thornhill, Man. 13-6

HATCHING EGGS—MARTIN'S REGAL-DORcas White Wyandottes, $2.00 per 15. Incubators filled, 10c. an egg. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle, Sask. 13-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs from Manitoba approved flock, headed by Record of Performance birds, $1.25 setting; $6.00, 100. Robert Nisbet, Carman, Man. 13-5

WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM government inspected flock, headed by first cockerel, Brandon, 1925, 15 for $2.50. Duncan Gates, Estevan, Sask. 14-3

HATCHING EGGS—DARK BARRED ROCKS, Holterman strain, $3.00 per 15 eggs; $5.00 for 30. Fertility guaranteed. R. Ketchum, Maple Creek, Sask. 14-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM COLONEL Whites' flock, mated to cockerel hatched from University stock, $1.50 for 15; $4.00 for 50. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 15-3

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WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, culled from prize winners, heavy layers, Regal-Dorcas, 15 eggs, $2.00; 105, $6.00. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs, flock headed by Brandon prize-winning tom, nine, $2.75; 18, $5.25. Mrs. Major, Willows, Sask. 15-7

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED PRIZEwinning Buff and Black Orpingtons. Buffs, per 15, $2.00; Blacks, $2.50. Caragana Farm, Box 36, Cayley, Alta. 15-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING, ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds, won first prize last year, $1.00 setting, $5.00 100. Few cockerels left, $2.00 each. Mrs. Smith, Roblin, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, INTERNATIONAL laying contests, consistent winning strain, $2.00 setting. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton, Alta. 15-5

GOVERNMENT-APPROVED FLOCK WHITE Wyandotte hatching eggs, pen 1, $2.00, 15; pen 2, $1.50, 15; $8.00, 100. Rd. Borthistle, Minnedosa, Man.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED BUFF Orpington, winter-laying pullets, 15, $2.00; 50, $5.00; 100, $8.00. H. E. Forster, Beulah, Man.

HATCHING EGGS—MARTIN'S BEST DORCAS-White Wyandottes, heavy winter layers, $1.00, 15; $5.50, 100. A. H. Birch, Birnie, Man. 15-4

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, GUILD'S famous laying strain, $2.50 per 15. Chas. Golding, Govan, Sask. 15-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY, NICELY barred, strong, vigorous stock, $2.50 per setting; two for $4.50. Jas. McMorine, Assiniboia, Sask.

FERRIS STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, $1.75 per 15, $4.00 per 50. H. Klinck, Kindersley, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE—TURKEY EGGS, 25c. EACH; DUCK eggs, 60c. per dozen. Mary Smith, Box 22, Russell, Man.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, Ferris and Barron 300-egg strain, $1.50 for 15, $7.00 per 100. Mrs. John Johnston, Sidney, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED ANCONA HATCHING eggs, 15 for $3.00. W. Maloney, Whitewood, Sask. 15-2

HATCHING EGGS, MARTIN'S REGAL-Doress White Wyandottes, $1.50, $3.00 and $5.00 per 15. N. R. James, Strasbourg, Sask. 15-5

[Continued on next page

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**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

# POULTRY

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**PURE SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS** for hatching, $2.00 a setting, three for $5.00. Apply C. Maycock, Fleming, Sask.

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-**dotte hatching eggs, good layers, $1.50 per 15; $7.50, 100. Mrs. Wm. Rinn, Kaleida, Man. 15-3

**HATCHING EGGS — PURE - BRED BUFF** Orpingtons, $2.00 setting. Wm. Lee, Tofield, Alta. 15-4

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**EGGS FOR HATCHING, SINGLE COMB WHITE** Leghorns, $2.00 per 15; $8.00 per 100. A. Wright, Sidewood, Sask.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1.50 15; $4.00 50;** $8.00 100. Mrs. B. J. McTaggart, Kindersley, Sask. 15-4

**ROSE COMB REDS, HATCHING EGGS, $1.25** per 15. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask. 15-3

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** $2.00 each. E. Flynn, Fleming, Sask.

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**BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 25c. K. DUCKER-**ing, Kitscoty, Alberta.

**PARK'S STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, 17 EGGS,** $3.00. Frank Durick, Estevan, Sask. 15-5

**EGGS, PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON, $2.00** for $15. Mrs. George Lawson, Tofield, Alta. 14-3

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $2.00** setting. D W Laughlin, Ranfurly, Alta 14-6

**MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES, 15** eggs, $1.50; 100 $7.00. S. Oliver, Valor, Sask. 14-2

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**LARGE PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, $5.00;** Toulouse geese, $3.50; ganders, $4.00; eggs, 30c. each; turkey eggs, nine, $2.50. J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 12-5

**SELLING—LARGE BRONZE TURKEY HENS,** $4.00; three for $11. Mrs. McKenzie, Broadacres, Sask.

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**DUCKLINGS, PEKINS. WRITE HARRONA** Bros., Beulah, Manitoba. 13-9

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, NINE** for $2.00. W. Bach, Willows, Sask.

**PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, $1.50; DRAKES,** $2.00. Miss A. Hood, Wolseley, Sask. 15-2

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**GENERATIONS BREEDING FOR EGG PRO-**duction, highest winnings in Record of Performance and registration classes, Alberta Provincial Show, 1923-1924. Light or dark matings, eggs, $5.00 for 15. Limited number eggs supplied from my special pen registered hens, all with records over 200, mated to son of 302-egg hen, 75c. per egg; $10 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

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# POULTRY

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**TWO-IN-ONE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-**horns. Win and lay. Government inspected flock, headed by cockerels from hens with 200-egg records. Brandon winners, 1925. Eggs, $2.50 for 18; $8.00 per 100. Walter Gates, Estevan, Sask. 14-3

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**SELLING — BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYAN-**dotte cockerels, $2.50 each. Hatching eggs, $2.00 for 15. Jas. Grant, Pipestone, Man.

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**PURE-BRED WHITE ROSE COMB WYAN-**dotte, University strain, high-egg record, $2.00 per 15 postpaid. B. B. Anderson, Dubuc, Sask. 14-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-**els, $2.00 each; three, $5.00; five, $8.00. L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 15-2

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**IRRIGATED LAND FOR SALE—BLOCK 3,000** acres, half irrigable, excellent hay proposition, good water supply, good alfalfa soil, land smooth as floor, not water rentals, iron-clad water rights from government, two miles from station. All works personally owned and good working order. Full particulars from D. J. Wylie or Lindner Bros., Maple Creek, Sask. 11-13

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**IMPROVED 320 ACRES, 3½ MILES FROM** Yarbo, Sask., five-room house, stables, granaries, well, all fenced, 60 acres under plow, good soil, undulating surface. Price only $7.50 per acre, ¼ cash. Walch Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 15-2

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**Sweet Clover, $12; Western Rye Grass, $11 per cwt.** Saskatchewan-grown cleaned seed. Clover properly scarified.

Write for our prices on other Registered Seed.

**SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N LIMITED**

**REGINA, SASK.**

# SEED GRAIN

**Write for Samples and Particulars**

**RED RIVER GRAIN CO. LTD.**
**WINNIPEG**

**Operators of Private Elevator in St. Boniface, Man.**

**ON HAND—Good Supply Heavy Alberta Old Crop Recleaned Oats**

**SELLING — KUBANKA RUST-RESISTANT** wheat. Has put Deloraine district on its feet. 25 bushels to acre. Marquis on next section went 13 bushels No. 5 northern. Sample 5c.; mill run, $1.85. Acme, most rust-resistant of all Durums, out-yielded Kubanka Number 31 at M.A.C., 9 bushels average of three years, $2.10. Kota, $2.10. Premost Flax, wilt-resistant, $3.00, bags included. H. L. Montgomery, Deloraine, Man.

**SELLING—1,100 BUSHELS AMERICAN BAN-**ner oats, also 700 bushels six-rowed barley, fit for seed. Write for prices. Simon Henry, Portage la Prairie, Man.

**SELLING—MANCHURIAN SUNFLOWER SEED,** $9.00 cwt. Ralph Thornton, Sedalia, Alta. 12-5

# The Cheerful Plowman

*By J. Edw. Tufft*

## Starting Right

I started right, I'll say, this spring: I cleaned and polished everything. I toned up all my discs and plows, I fixed the fences for the cows; I mended ragged halter reins and trimmed the horses' tails and manes; I patched up holes in leaky bags and did some dental work on drags. I sewed up sieves in fanning mills and welded forks and garden rills; I plumbed up buckles, bars and bolts and patched the mangers for the colts. I put new hooks on double-trees and liniment on horses' knees; I replaced feeble neck-yoke rings, decrepid rods and other things; I lined up dizzy wagon wheels and treated corns on Dobbin's heels. I greased all rigs that groaned and squeaked, I plugged all bins that warped and leaked; I dusted off the water jugs and re-inforced some frazzled tugs; I nailed new boards on broken racks and sorted out sweat-pads and sacks. I fitted locks on cow-barn doors, replaced some splintered two-by-fours; I scanned my stuff from A to Z, and had a real repairing spree, then I was ready, doubly so, I knew, to plow, and disc and sow. The time was well and wisely spent, it gave a feeling of content, and it will come back twenty fold in minutes saved as well as gold!

# SEEDS

## Wheat

**SEED WHEAT**

FOR sale **MARQUIS WHEAT** $1.80 per bushel, including bags, f.o.b. Flaxcombe.

**CASH WITH ORDER.**

**SAMPLE ON REQUEST**

**S. M. WEBB**
**FLAXCOMBE (C.N.R.) SASK.**

**MARQUIS WHEAT,** GERMINATION 98%, government inspected, sealed in two-bushel sacks, second generation, $2.25; third, $2.00. Steve Kolesar, Neepawa, Man. 14-2

**SELLING—KOTA WHEAT,** GROWN FROM registered seed, absolutely clean, $2.40, sacked. Timothy seed, government tested, $10 per 100 pounds, sacked. N. Barker, Holland, Man. 10-6

**EXTRA No. 1 REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT,** sacked and sealed, $2.50 a bushel. Robert Avery, Kelso, Sask. 13-3

**KOTA WHEAT, OUTYIELDED MARQUIS LAST** season, cleaned and bagged for $2.50 per bushel. Presnell Brothers, Dundurn, Sask. 13-3

## Oats

"A Bushel or a Car Load"

**HEAVY WHITE ALBERTA SEED OATS**

| | |
|---|---|
| Oats, Government test 5837, per bus. | $ .75 |
| Barley, Government test, 6135, per bus. | 1.15 |
| Flax, Government test 6134, per bus. | 3.35 |
| Wheat, Government test 6136, Marquis type, per bus. | 1.75 |
| Kota Wheat, second generation, per bus. | 1.75 |
| Sweet Clover, well cleaned, per cwt. | 14.00 |

McMILLAN GRAIN CO. LTD.
174 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

**SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS,** SECOND generation University strain, in sealed sacks, test, 97%, $1.15 bushel. Quantity same oats, fanned, sacked, not sealed, 85c. bushel, f.o.b. Millet. Leslie Marr, Millet, Alta. 13-3

**FOR SALE—THREE CAR LOADS VICTORY** oats, No. 1 seed, 97 government test, 70c per bushel, f.o.b. Camrose. L. E. Loveseth, Camrose, Alta. 12-3

**BANNER OATS, DOMINION SEED BRANCH** test, germination 98%, seed grade No. 1. Write for price and sample. W. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 13-4

**ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, RECLEANED, TEST** number, 54-5367, germination, 96%, 65c f.o.b. Pipestone. Also Ohio seed potatoes at $1.00. Wm. Harvey, Pipestone, Man. 13-4

**VICTORY OATS—1923—EXTRA HEAVY, HIGH** germination, cleaned, bagged, 90c. bushel. Presnell Brothers, Dundurn, Sask. 13-3

**FOR SALE—SEED OATS, CAR LOAD No. 1** government standard, 80 cents per bushel. Usher Bros., Scollard, Alta. 14-2

**SELLING—LEADER SEED OATS, GOVERN-**ment tested, grade 2, 70c. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 14-3

**BANNER SEED OATS, PURE, RECLEANED,** germination 99%, grade No. 1, 85c., sacked. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask.

**VICTORY SEED OATS, GOVERNMENT TEST** 100%, price 75c. Vos, Prudhomme, Sask. 13-3

**VICTORY SEED OATS,** 65c. PER BUSHEL. Alex. McDiarmid, Helston, Man. 13-3

**BANNER OATS,** GOVERNMENT GERMINA-tion 97%. Albert Cooney, Hughton, Sask. 14-2

**BANNER SEED OATS IN CAR LOTS, 75c. PER** bushel. Geo. H. Rutledge, Delisle, Sask. 11-6

## Barley

**BARK BARLEY,** CLEANED AND SACKED, one dollar per bushel. F. B. Cooper, Box 46, Stettler, Alta. 13-2

**WHITE HULLESS BARLEY,** SIX-ROWED, $1.70 bushel, cleaned and sacked; test 97%. Fred Schuster, Markinch, Sask. 14-3

**SELLING—MENSURY BARLEY,** SIX-ROWED, cleaned, $1.00 bushel, bags 25c. Geo. Oliver, Rounthwaite, Man. 14-2

**SELLING—O.A.C. BARLEY,** CLEANED, READY to sow. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 12-3

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**SEED FLAX,** GOVERNMENT GERMINATION test 92 per cent., grown on breaking, no noxious weeds, $2.75 bushel, bagged. Geo. Oliver, Rounthwaite, Man. 14-2

**FLAX, WILT-RESISTANT,** GOVERNMENT tested, grown on breaking, recleaned, cotton bags, $3.00 bushel. Edward Sonstelie, Duval, Sask. 13-3

**FLAX, CLEANED THROUGH SPECIAL MILL,** government test high, $2.80 bushel, bagged. W. Mitton, Gray, Sask. 13-2

## Rye

**SPRING RYE SEED,** CLEANED AND SACKED, $2.00 bushel. William Drope, Avonlea, Sask. 14-3

## Peas

**SELLING—GARDEN PEAS,** PRINCE OF WALES and Improved Stratagem, 25c pound; 4½ pounds, $1.00. Also Staffordshire Marrows for garden or field, eight pounds, $1.00; $7.00 100 pounds, postage extra. Jas. Pitchford, Pleasant Valley, Sask. 13-3

**GARDEN PEAS,** EXCEPTIONALLY NICE flavored and long podded variety, for home or market gardening, five pounds, $1.00, postpaid. Walter Moore, Letellier, Man. 13-3

## Spelt

**SPELT FOR SALE—WILBERT ASKIN, MAC-**donald, Man. 13-3

## GRASS SEED

**NATURE'S WEED KILLE**

Western Rye Grass sown on old polluted land will give a good yield of high-grade hay or pasture and leave your land clean as new breaking. Broadcast a little around your fence corners and along your road allowances.

Does your soil blow? Western rye grass will bind it. Use it in your rotations and kill weeds with one plowing.

Choice, heavy, recleaned seed. **9½c** per lb.
Sacks free

**WHITING SEED FARM, TRAYNOR, Sask.**

## SEEDS

**ALSWEDE RED CLOVER, TESTED HARDY,** perennial, valuable for pasture hay and heavy seed producer. Superior to sweet clover, equal to alfalfa for hay purposes. Does well sown on good summerfallow, rows 18 inches apart, five pounds per acre, $1.00 per pound, reduction on orders over 15 pounds. Cash with order. Government graded. Cloverleaf Seed and Stock Farm, 11133 81st Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. 11-6

**EGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED,** Alberta, that most valuable of all forages, will do well in any district that can grow good wheat if proper seed is used. Do not buy inferior and unacclimatized seed at any price. Insist on Alberta grown, government inspected, hardy Grimm seed that can now be secured from the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Brooks, Alberta. 3-13

**ROME GRASS SEED, RECLEANED, GOV-**ernment tested, high germination, 10c. pound. Hulled Millet, hog, early fortune, common, six cents pound, sacked, government tested, recleaned, Brome grass seed, government tested, recleaned, seven cents pound, sacked. Kenneth Elliott, Carnduff, Saskatchewan.

**UERNSEY WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET** clover, hulled, scarified and twice recleaned, government tested No. 1, $13; No. 2, $12 per 100 lb. Guernsey. Sacks free. Western Rye grass, $10. Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 11-5

**ELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER** seed, hulled, cleaned and scarified, grown for seven years in Saskatchewan and carefully selected, thirty dollars per 100 pounds, f.o.b. Sintaluta, Sask. J. G. Hill and Sons. 12-5

**HITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** scarified and cleaned, 12c. per pound, bagged, graded, tested, 95% germination by Dominion seed laboratories. Geo. Somerville, Deloraine, Man. 13-5

**ELLING—ARCTIC WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET** clover seed, second generation, from university clover stock, tested, scarified, recleaned. Under 100 pounds stock, tested, scarified, recleaned. Under 100 pounds, 16c.; 100 pounds or over, 15c.; bags free. J. S. Hallman, Guernsey, Sask.

**LEANED BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN-**ment test 96% germination, free from noxious weeds, 11c. pound, sacks supplied. T. O. Sprott, Minto, Man. 15-6

**ELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER** seed, government tested 97 per cent. germination, hulled and scarified, $10 per 100 pounds, bags extra, f.o.b. Agnew Siding. Wm. Wyatt. 14-3

**HITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN-**ment tested, 93% germination, cleaned, scarified, sacked, selling at 12c pound. Sample on request. J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 13-4

**ROME GRASS, CLEANED AND SACKED,** government grade one, 10c. pound. Can ship C.N. or C.P. Wm. McAlpine, Wordsworth, Sask. 13-5

**Y FROM THE GROWER—No. 2 TIMOTHY,** government standard germination 98%, $10 per 100; No. 3, $8.00 per 100; bags 25c. each. J. R. Lees, Lundbreck, Alta. 13-4

**ELLING—REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA** seed, grown north of Winnipeg, 20-pound sack, $12; 100 pounds, $55. Arthur Forster, Petersfield, Man. 14-2

**ELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** scarified, cleaned, sacked, 15c. pound. Arctic white sweet clover, 12c. pound. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man 14-3

**HITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** government tested, 94 per cent. germination, scarified, 11½c. pound. Wm. Forder, Pipestone, Man. 15-2

**OR SALE—CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED, $10** per 100 pounds Ted Townsend, Clandeboye, Man 14-3

**OVERNMENT GRADED TIMOTHY SEED,** $10 per 100 pounds. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 14-3

**E GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED,** eight cents pound. George Duck, Watrous, Sask. 14-3

**HITE BIENNIAL SWEET CLOVER SEED,** scarified and clean, $10.50 per 100, bags included. C. Elliott, Shellmouth, Man. 14-2

**ELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN-**ment tested, $10 100, bags included. David Rogers, Graysville, Man. 14-2

**ELLING—YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET** clover seed, 10c. pound, sacked. A. S. Thompson, Shoalbank, Sask. 14-2

**ELET CLOVER SEED, CLEANED, SCARI-**fied, white, 12 cents per pound. Charles Meek, Millard, Sask. 14-3

**ELLING — GOLDEN MILLET, CLEANED,** sacked, six cents pound. Fred Roach, Alameda, Sask. 14-4

**ELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED,** sacked, 10c pound, cash with order. Walter Reid, Abbey, Sask. 13-5

**OR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, WHITE** blossom, government graded No. 1, 12c. pound, sacks. Branden, Man. S. Doran. 13-3

**WEET CLOVER, ARCTIC WHITE, 13c.** pound, scarified and cleaned, bags included. L. Maloney, Gladstone, Man. 15-4

**HITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** scarified and cleaned, $10 100 pounds. John Walker, Sintaluta, Sask. 15-2

**ELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER** seed, $10 per 100 pounds, sacked; 10% reduction on 50-bushel lots. S. Brongersma, Cupar, Sask.

**ESTERN RYE GRASS, GRADE 1, GOVERN-**ment inspected, 7c. per pound, sacked, f.o.b. Shoreview. Pattison Bros., Donavon, Sask 15-2

**HITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, $10 PER** 100, cleaned, scarified, sacked, 95% germination. H. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 15-3

**ELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN-**ment tested, ten cents pound, cash with order, bags included. J. H. Mains, Gainsboro, Sask. 15-5

**OR SALE—GOLD STANDARD TIMOTHY,** government test 97% germination, $10 per 100, bags free. R. Hewitt, Wordsworth, Sask. 15-3

**ELLING — YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET** clover, the acknowledged hay of ensilage type, 18c. sample. H. L. Montgomery, Deloraine, Man.

**OW MILLET FOR HAY, SIBERIAN, 6c.;** Alsike, 6c.; Early Fortune, 6c. Bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 7-6

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**ELLING—QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT** timothy seed, 10c. pound, cleaned and sacked. T. Moran, Oxbow, Sask. 14-5

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**IBERIAN MILLET, $5.00 PER 100, BAGS** extra. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 15-2

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**ERTIFIED IRISH COBBLERS, EARLY,** white, finest table quality, yielded 30 fold. Per bushel, $2.10, bags free. J. Godfrey Dahlin, Estevan, Sask. 15-4

## SEEDS

**EARLY OHIO POTATOES, FROM REGIS-**tered seed, ten-bushel lots, $1.65 bushel, sacks free. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 10-6

**EXTRA EARLY BOVEE POTATOES, FROM** last year's registered seed, $1.60 bushel, sacks free. Fred Fahrner, Mayfeld, Man. 13-4

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**POTATOES, IRISH COBBLER, TRUE STOCK,** $1.00 bushel; ten bushels, $8.50. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 14-3

**EARLY OHIO POTATOES, $1.00 BUSHEL,** sacks included. Percy Mustard, Miami, Man. 15-3

**FOR SALE—GOOD SEED POTATOES, $1.35** per 100 pounds. J. K. McLennan, Gladstone, Man. 15-5

**WEE MACGREGOR AND EARLY BOVEE** potatoes, $1.00 bushel, from registered seed. George Fairlie, Pipestone, Man. 15-2

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**GARDEN SEEDS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.** By selling direct we avoid sending our seeds to stores in commission cabinets and having to take back unsold seeds. This enables us to supply new crop, tested, seeds of standard proven varieties, pure and unmixed, at wholesale prices. Investigate. Write McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg.

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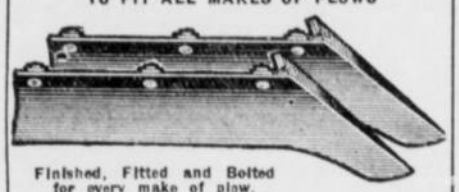

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**FOR SALE—THREE BREAKER BOTTOMS,** Cockshutt engine gang, good as new, $35. S. Meiklejohn, Wilkie, Sask. 14-2

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### GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**VARICOSE ULCERS, ECZEMA, RUNNING** sores cured by Nurse Dencker, 610½ Portage Ave., Winnipeg. Easy self-treatment, also be mail. Mrs. L. Menzies, Rose du Lac, Manitoba, writes: "I am glad to tell you that the ulcers are all healed. I cannot be sufficiently grateful to you for the relief I have experienced by the use of your treatment. The scalding pain I suffered night and day ceased after your first application. Considering what a bad leg I had I consider this cure just wonderful."

**MARRY—CORRESPOND WITH CHARMING,** refined ladies wishing to marry; many worth $1,000 to $50,000. Particulars free. Address Prof. Ward, B-568, Valley, Nebr.

**BETTER BREAD—HO-MAYDE BREAD IM-**prover acts like magic on yeast, makes sweeter and more wholesome loaf. A boon to home-baking. Send 15c. for packet to C. & J. Jones, Lombard St., Winnipeg. 7-13

**SELLING — GEESE FEATHERS, $1.00 PER** pound. Henry Walter, Raley, Alta. 14-4

### HAIR GOODS

**SEND US YOUR COMBINGS—WE MAKE** them into handsome switches at 75c. per oz; postage 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

### HAY AND FEED

**CUT AND GROUND SWEET CLOVER HAY,** sacked, $20 ton, f.o.b. Eyebrow, Sask. Thomas Foulston. 14-4

## MISCELLANEOUS

### HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

**TO OBTAIN HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR** furs and hides, ship at once to R. S. Robinson & Sons Ltd., Head Office, R.S.R. Bldg., 43-51 Louise Street, Winnipeg, Man., or branch 1700 C. Scarth Street, Regina, Sask. 3-13

**SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HORSE HIDES.** Furs, wool. Prices and tags on request. Thirty-five cents per pound paid for horsehair delivered Calgary. J. E. Love, 403 4th Street East.

**SHIP TO US YOUR SPRING MUSKRATS,** horsehair and beef hides. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 13-5

**EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS,** Saskatoon and Edmonton. 48-26

### HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

**HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE** clover, $7.80 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality buckwheat, $6.40 per crate 60-pound. Also Ontario maple syrup, guaranteed pure, $12 cash per crate of six Imperial gallons, f.o.b. Uxbridge, about 90 pound to crate. E. Warren, RR. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 11-4

**PURE MAPLE SYRUP, RIGHT FROM THE** farm to the consumer, crate of ten gallons, $20. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que. 13-5

**SIX TEN-POUND PAILS CLOVER HONEY,** $8.00; mixed honey, $6.00. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 12-5

### LIGHTING SYSTEM

**TURN YOUR COOK STOVE INTO A GAS** range. The Arro-Kerro Kerosene Vaporizer does the trick. Hundreds used. Practical and reliable. Absolutely guaranteed. Write now. Arro Lite Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask.

### LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**CORDWOOD**
**CEDAR AND TAMARACK FENCE POSTS**
**WILLOW PICKETS, SPRUCE**
**POLES, SLABS**
**Write for delivered prices**
**THE NORTHERN CARTAGE CO.**
**PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.**

**LUMBER—CORDWOOD AND FENCE POSTS,** tamarac, cedar and willow posts, poles and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Company, Edmonton, Alta.

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**TELEPHONE POLES AND AXE-SPLIT POSTS,** 15 to 18 inches in circumference, 7 and 8 feet long. F.o.b. Avola, B.C. A. Manson. 12-9

**CEDAR POSTS—CAR LOTS DELIVERED YOUR** station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 53-6

### MONEY ORDERS

WHEN REMITTING BUY MONEY ORDERS

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS

### MONEY TO LOAN

**MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST CURRENT** rates on improved farm property. W. J. Christie & Co., 300 Paris Building, Winnipeg. 13-5

### NURSERY STOCK

**RASPBERRY CANES OF THE FOLLOWING** varieties: Herbert Turner, Philadelphia, Sunbeam, 25, $1.00; 100, $3.00. Russian and laurel willow cuttings, 75c. 100. Postpaid. Willoughby, Parkside, Sask. 15-5

**JUNE STRAWBERRIES, 100 PLANTS, $3.00;** raspberry canes, 100, $3.50; black currants, 12, $1.50; rhubarb roots, 12, $1.50; Russian, poplar and willow cuttings, 100, 75c. Postpaid. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 15-5

**ROSES, SPIREAS, LILACS, ETC., AND PER-**ennials. Raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries. Field-inspected Vermont Gold Coin potatoes. Also S. C. Rhode Island Red eggs, $8.00 per 100. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 15-3

**PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAW-**berries, $3.50 100, postpaid; everbearing raspberries and Crandal berries or Missouri currants, $4.50 100, prepaid. A. E. Halstead, Myrtle, Man. 15-3

**RASPBERRY CANES, 25 FOR $1.00, $3.50 PER** 100, postpaid, pruned ready for planting. Thomas Richards, Peebles, Sask. 15-8

**PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAW-**berries, $5.00 per 100; 75c. per dozen. George Congdon, Crandall, Man.

**PROGRESSIVE STRAWBERRY PLANTS,** heavy everbearing, $2.00 50; $3.50 100; $6.00 200; postpaid. Arthur Densin, Tregarva, Sask.

**FOR SALE—PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING** strawberry plants, $4.00 per 100. C. O. Kitching, Roland, Man. 15-3

**SELLING—RASPBERRY PLANTS, $2.00 PER** 100; garden roses, 50c. each; purple lilac, 35c. Wm. Hauck, Chaplin, Sask. 15-2

**STRAWBERRIES, JULY BEARING; RASP-**berry roots, $3.50, 100; gooseberry roots, $2.00 dozen; black currants, red currants, rhubarb, winter onions, $2.00, 25; willow and poplar cuttings, 75c., 100; caragana cuttings, $2.00, 100; Virginia creepers, 15c. each; horseradish, $2.00, 50. Postpaid. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 13-6

**CHAMPION EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES.** No run out plants, our stock direct originator. Fruit 100 days after planting, $5.00, 100, postpaid. June-bearing Million Dollar, $2.25, 100, postpaid. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 13-3

**HARDY PIE FRUITS, EASILY GROWN.** Rhubarb, black currant or raspberries, ten roots, $1.25; 50, $5.00; delivered prepaid at your Post Office. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-10

**FOR SALE — SIX-YEAR-OLD ASPARAGUS** roots, 75c. per dozen. Mrs. M. H. Bull, Yorkton, Sask. 12-5

**$5.00 POSTPAID—50 GLADIOLI, FIVE DAH-**lias, 100 everbearing strawberries, three peonies. Catalog free. Strand's Nursery, RR. 9, Taylors' Falls, Minn. 5-14

**ISLAND PARK NURSERIES LTD., PORTAGE** la Prairie, Man. We grow our own nursery stock. Sell direct to consumer. Catalogue free. 4-18

**EVERBEARING SUPERB, 100, $3.00; CHAM-**pion, $4.00; both lots, $5.50. All postpaid. Joe Pasareno, Makinak, Man. 14-6

**PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAW-**berry plants, $5.00 per 100; good, strong plants. Mrs. Livingstone, Trossachs, Sask. 14-6

[Continued on next page

## MISCELLANEOUS

### OPTOMETRISTS

"SAVE YOUR SIGHT." J. F. TULLOCH, Optometrist, Henry Birks & Sons Ltd., Winnipeg.

### PILES

WITH CONSTIPATION CURED AND CAUSE removed. One treatment usually sufficient. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary, Alta.

### RADIO SUPPLIES

PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR AUTOMOBILE OR radio sets. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

### SCHOOL VANS

WE MANUFACTURE SCHOOL VANS AND sell direct to school boards. The Lawrie Wagon Co., Winnipeg.

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USED SEWING MACHINES, $10 TO $40. ALL makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, send head. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

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**THE J. R. WATKINS CO.**

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

WANTED—SALESMAN TO HANDLE OUR line of high-grade groceries, paints and oils direct to the consumer. A splendid opportunity to build up a paying business and a permanent income for yourself. Apply Newgard-MacDonald Co., Wholesale Grocers, 111 Princess St., Winnipeg. 15-2

COMMENCE NOW, EARN UPWARDS OF $25 weekly, growing mushrooms for us all spring and summer. Illustrated booklet and particulars sent anywhere for stamp. Dominion Mushroom Company, Toronto.

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMEN TO SELL wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance and selling experience. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man. 10-5

MAKE MONEY AT HOME WRITING SHOWcards. We instruct and provide work. Kwik Showcard, 69 Hermant Building, Toronto, Can. 14-4

FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN, $150-$250 MONTHLY; railroads everywhere. Railway Association, Box 22 Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 11-3

AGENTS—WONDERFUL BAMBOO FOUNTAIN Pen. Sample 75c. L. Ingle Cox, 261 Langside Street, Winnipeg.

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BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall St., Regina, Sask.

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PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free. tf

### STOCKS AND BONDS

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION REGARDing any security you own or are interested in. Investment suggestions on request. John Connor & Co., Stock and Bond Brokers, Huron & Erie Building, Winnipeg.

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

FOR SALE—TEN PAID-UP SHARES IN U.G.G. Highest bidder takes them. Box 507, Elkhorn, Man. 15-2

### TAXIDERMY

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 46tf

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Manitoba. 12-9

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. 14-5

### TOBACCO

FIVE POUNDS ASSORTED RAW LEAF TObacco for $2.25 postpaid. Goods guaranteed or money refunded. Lalonde & Co., 201 Dollard Boulevard, St. Boniface, Man. 12-3

### TYPEWRITERS

ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET — GUARANTEED rebuilt typewriters with prices mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for new Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond typewriters. The Hammond Typewriter Agency, 247 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

### PRODUCE

**LIVE POULTRY, EGGS AND POTATOES WANTED**

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed to May 1.
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat, 21-22c; 5-6 lbs., 16-17c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs. 15c Ducks 18-20c
Chickens, staggy, 3c below above price.
Turkeys, dressed, 11-13 lbs., No. 1 22-23c
Turkeys, dressed, 8-11 lbs. 19-20c
No. 1 Potatoes 60c per bushel
Write for crates if required. Cash payments.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG


### The Good Old Days

DOCTORS OPERATE ON BOY'S HEAD TO MAKE BETTER BOY OF HIM

—Newspaper Headline

That isn't where our dads operated to make better boys of us.—Pitt Panther.

### Knowles Golden Wedding

On March 27, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, Manitoba, celebrated the fiftieth aniversary of their wedding at the family home at Ash Glade Farm, in the enjoyment of fair health and with a number of their children present. Mr. and Mrs. Knowles were both born in London, England, and came to Manitoba in 1884, when they homesteaded at what is now Stuartburn, Man., later moving to their present 275-acre farm, four miles north of Emerson, on the Selkirk Highway. Mr. Knowles has been intimately associated with the farmers' movement since its inception, being at different times vice-president of the Patrons of Industry, director Manitoba Grain Growers Association, director Grain Growers Grain Company, now United Grain Growers Limited, and active worker for the Manitoba Wheat Pool. In company with Mrs. T. W. McClelland he won the cup donated by J. R. Murray, of the United Grain Growers Limited, in the U.F.M. provincial debating contest in 1923. In politics Mr. Knowles is an active Progressive. He is a most enthusiastic horticulturist and his garden has been one of the best in southern Manitoba.

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

of Lisgar, both Manitoba men, living close to the border, and both representing seats which in 1911 gave a narrow majority against reciprocity. The member for Souris expressed regret that the rules of the House had prevented the sub-amendment of Robert Forke, his leader, from being pressed to a division. The sub-amendment in question, he declared, set forth much more concisely than any speech could do the opinion of himself and many other Progressive members. So far as the main amendment before the House was concerned, it contained very little that he might be inclined to vote against; on the other hand it contained no declaration of policy which would justify him in rising from his seat to vote for it. With respect to the tariff Mr. Steedsman said: "I do not think that I would suggest any slashing reductions—reductions that would probably demoralize certain industries and might have the effect of interfering with the revenues of the country. Rather I would think we should have a gradual reduction from year to year that will permit of industry adjusting itself to the changed conditions as we went along. A system that would bring us very shortly to that much-to-be-desired condition where we would have a tariff for revenue only, if there is such a thing."

In the opinion of Mr. Brown, of Lisgar, protection must inevitably work against the consumer who invariably paid the tariff charges. He had no faith in the panacea for present ills which Right Hon. Arthur Meighen had placed on the order paper in the form of a resolution early in the session, but which had been buried and was apparently doomed never to see the light of day during the present session.

Rev. William Irvine, in the course of a highly irresponsible speech, taunted the Progressive party with having gone back on its free trade policy, and characterized the fiscal policy of the Liberal party as being entirely pernicious, for the reason that it provided neither sufficient protection for industry, nor any guarantee that the cost of living would be reduced. The member for East Calgary refused, however, to nail himself or his party down to any definite fiscal policy, but devoted his attention at the conclusion of his speech to his favorite hobby, namely, that of finance and credit.

#### Dr. Tory's Report

In the course of the debate various references have been made to the necessity of rural credit, and it would appear that Dr. Tory, president of Alberta University, who a couple of years ago got permission to look into the question, has finally evolved a scheme which will be acceptable not only to the government but to the great majority of the members of the House. Further particulars with respect to Dr. Tory's recommendations have been forthcoming, though his report has not yet been printed.

Dr. H. M. Tory's report to the government on agricultural credit, expresses the view that it is unnecessary for the government to provide a system of "intermediate credits." By this he means a credit longer than the average banking transaction, yet shorter than the short-term mortgage. He thinks that after two years' operation the American system of intermediate credits has not found a permanent place in the life of the country. But he adds: "They have, however, resulted in producing a more liberal attitude toward agriculture by the ordinary financial agencies.

"I am of the opinion that the road to the solution of the problem for Canada lies in another direction.

"Two methods of meeting the difficulty are suggested:

"(a) Through the development further of co-operative organizations.

"(b) Through provincial savings banks.

"I am of the opinion that the development of co-operative organizations is the proper way to succeed, and for the following reasons:

"1. It will give the farmer himself the experience which will teach him how to use money advantageously and in a business way.

"2. It will, if successful, lead ultimately to financial independence by putting him in relation to a self-supporting financial institution through which capital can be commanded;

"I am further of the opinion that the organization, supervision and control of this type of credit should be left with the provinces. Dominion supervision would be difficult and expensive.

#### Co-operative Credits

"Outstanding examples of the successful organization and operation of credit by this method can be seen today in Quebec and Alberta. In Quebec, as pointed out last year, the movement is wholly co-operative without government support. A central bank for discounting purposes is now in process of development, if not already a going concern.

"In Alberta permanent government officials supervise the organization of the local societies and when regulations are complied with, the government assists by guaranteeing a commerical bank, which makes such loans. The current year one of the great banks is advancing money for this purpose at a 6 per cent. rate. This is as good as could be expected under any organization as things are at present. It is suggested that here is the road to success and ultimate independence. If the banks can be persuaded to break with their short-term loan tradition, with all due respect to their wisdom, a perfectly foolish tradition where agriculture is concerned and where there is sufficient security, the finding of money could be left to them for the present. Supervision and control of local societies by permanent officials of the provincial government, who know the business of agriculture, must of course, remain. It is suggested, if special amendments to the Bank Act are required, to allow the longer loan and to raise money for this special purpose by the sale of securities, that these amendments should be made.

"It is suggested further that the officers supervising these co-operative societies should be officers for the boards created for the long-term credit plan, so that all the knowledge concerning any one individual would be in the hands of one set of officials only.

"If the banks cannot be persuaded to assist, as suggested above, in providing money at reasonable interest rates, then the way should be through provincial savings organizations created in the provinces and under their supervision. Without question, the money could be found in this way, and equally without question, it could be found from now on within the provinces themselves."

#### The Question of Priority

Under the heading General Considerations, Dr. Tory discusses the question of the priorities established by Dominion and provincial legislation over first mortgages. Since writing on this subject last year he has had the opportunity of attending a joint conference of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and representatives of the Loan Companies, and he has come to the following conclusions:

"(a) In some of the provinces of Western Canada without question legislation has been passed which has adversely affected mortgage security from the investment point of view.

"(b) Such action created the impression that under sufficient pressure legislatures would interfere in the interests of the borrower as against the lender.

"(c) There followed much propaganda on both sides, mainly extreme statements which created the impression of dishonesty on the part of the borrowers, to which governments were willing to lend themselves, and of cruelty and heartlessness on the part of the lending organizations, from which it was necessary to protect the public. Both of these impressions were wrong, in the main, a few illustrations of bad faith and bad treatment being heralded as a policy.

"(d) The truth is that some of the priorities were intended to help both the borrower and the lender as in the case of seed grain liens. Had not governments made advances for this purpose, profit could not have accrued to either party. Other priorities and special restrictions were established without sufficient thought, but not with sinister motive. The aim was to help give stability to the community from which all were expected to ultimately benefit.

"(e) The greatest harm was done by the false impression which was created and still remains. The result was that farm mortgage security was made less attractive rather than less secure.

#### Interest Rates have not Changed

"(f) As a matter of fact, the interest rates did not change and have not changed for years so far as Western Canada is concerned, but money was not so available as before, and is not so available today because of the special laws. There are, however, other causes as to why money is not available. The great slump which followed the close of war caused great losses to farmers and loan companies alike, and as a result panicky conditions prevailed from which recovery is not yet complete.

"(g) My judgment is that these restrictions should, in the main, be repealed; propaganda by both sides stopped, and business relations restored to a reasonable basis. If any discretionary power is to be exercised it should be given to the courts to exercise it, or some public body established for that purpose.

"2. Furthermore, if legislation is passed, as recommended under Section III of this report, and boards for the purpose of providing summary means of collecting in case of debt are set up, I would recommend that this means be made available to any loan company complying with fixed regulations as to interest rates and long-term loans. If proper boards are established and competent men put in charge, it should be possible by good administration and equal treatment of borrower and lender, to show all men of honest purpose, seeking only fair play, that they have nothing to fear.

"If a system of long-term mortgages is established, the regulations under which administration boards operate should be drafted in the interest of those who on moderate-sized farms are striving to establish homes, and who by means of diversified farming are endeavoring to secure for themselves an all-year-round occupation on their farms, and an all-year-round income. In some states of the United States the Farm Loan Board has refused to the large grain grower who insists on growing only one crop. This is, perhaps, rather drastic action to take, but the principle is correct, viz., the elimination of those who without special security are farming on a more or less spectacular basis."

### Before and After

"What is de usefulest kind o' fo dar is?" queried Julius of his mate Matilda.

"Ah spects chickens is, case you can eat 'em 'foh dey's borned an after dey's daid."—Lawyer and Banker.

# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., April 9, 1925.

WHEAT—Markets have advanced steadily throughout the week, closing at the high point lay. May delivery has done better relatively than the deferred deliveries and in going k to a premium over the July delivery reflects a possibility of congestion on account the hedging in this future of grain not in a position to be delivered on the contract. cks at the terminals are heavy but apparently in strong hands, as all contract grain is ding at prices today that makes it appear improbable that there will be any deliveries inst the contract until the latter part of May. The action of foreign markets would lead to believe that there is little danger of any repetition of the collapse of a few weeks , as export buying has been in evidence steadily, if of small proportions, for the past k. The tone of the market is very firm, and we have experienced quite a reaction from low levels. There is nothing to suggest the future trend excepting the possibility of enlarged demand around the opening of navigation, in which case we may see better ces. Quite a short interest has developed on the recent break, which may help support market until that demand comes.

OATS—The large stocks and limited demand are acting against oats values. The grain not the same recovery as wheat. Stocks of oats on the American contract are tremendous as long as southern oats continue to offer at around present values, there is not much for values here. Any advance in wheat values would help oats to a certain extent.

BARLEY—Barley market has been dull but fair quantities of the grain are being sold go East at the opening of navigation. This demand is cleaning up all available stocks barley.

FLAX—Slow and neglected by crushers. Trade dull and almost purely speculative oughout.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

il 6 to April 11, inclusive.

| | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | | | | | |
| May | 146¾ | 151¼ | 151¼ | 155¼ | GOOD FRIDAY | 166 | 144¼ | 98¼ |
| July | 146¾ | 151 | 149½ | 151¼ | | 162¼ | 144¾ | 101¾ |
| Oct. | 128¾ | 130¼ | 128¼ | 128 | | 133½ | 127 | 99¾ |
| Oats— | | | | | | | | |
| May | 45¾ | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¾ | | 49¼ | 44¾ | 38¼ |
| July | 47¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¾ | | 51 | 46¾ | 39¾ |
| Oct. | 47¼ | 49¼ | 48¾ | 49½ | | 50¾ | 46 | 39¾ |
| Barley— | | | | | | | | |
| May | 75¼ | 76¼ | 75½ | 76¾ | | 79¾ | 74⅛ | 62¾ |
| July | 75¼ | 77¾ | 75½ | 76½ | | 79⅝ | 75 | 59⅝ |
| Oct. | 68¼ | 70½ | 70¾ | 70¾ | | 74 | 67½ | .. |
| Flax— | | | | | | | | |
| May | 236¼ | 240 | 236½ | 240 | | 244¼ | 236½ | 208¾ |
| July | 239¾ | 242½ | 239 | 242½ | | 246¾ | 237¾ | 207¾ |
| Oct. | 225 | 227 | 224 | 225 | | 230 | 225 | 185¼ |
| Rye— | | | | | | | | |
| May | 114¾ | 116 | 115½ | 116¾ | | 121½ | 114 | 64¾ |
| July | 113 | 115¼ | 115 | 115½ | | 118⅝ | 102½ | 66 |
| Oct. | 92¼ | 95½ | 96 | 96 | | 96 | 91 | .. |

## CASH WHEAT

April 6 to April 11, inclusive.

| r. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N .. | 147¼ | 153¾ | 154¼ | 158¼ | GOOD FRIDAY | 169 | 144¼ | 98¼ |
| N .. | 142¾ | 148¾ | 148¼ | 151¼ | | 162¾ | 140 | 95¼ |
| N .. | 138¼ | 143¼ | 144¼ | 147¾ | | 158¼ | 135½ | 90¾ |
| .... | 129¼ | 134¼ | 135¼ | 139¼ | | 149½ | 126½ | 86¼ |
| .... | 116¼ | 122¼ | 122¾ | 124¼ | | .. | 113¾ | 79¼ |
| .... | 106¼ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 113¾ | | .. | 103¾ | 75¾ |
| d | 84¾ | 89¾ | 89¼ | 93¼ | | .. | 84½ | 71¾ |

### LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed April 9 as lows: May 1¾d lower at 11s 8½d, July d lower at 11s 8d per 100 pounds. Exange, Canadian funds, quoted ½d lower at .76¼. Worked out into bushels and Canan currency, Liverpool close was: May .67; July $1.66½.

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, inary to good, $1.46⅝ to $1.77⅝; No. northern, $1.45⅝ to $1.47⅝; No. 2 dark rthern, ordinary to good, $1.44⅝ to .74⅝; No. 2 northern, $1.42⅝ to $1.45⅝; . 3 dark northern, ordinary to good .39⅝ to $1.71⅝; No. 3 northern, $1.38⅝ $1.46⅝. Winter wheat—Montana No. 1 k hard, $1.41⅝ to $1.70⅝; Montana No. hard, $1.40⅝ to $1.52⅝. Minnesota and uth Dakota No. 1 dark hard, $1.40 to .45⅝; No. 1 hard, $1.39⅝ to $1.43⅝. rum wheat—No. 1 amber, $1.41½ to .65½; No. 1 durum, $1.34½ to $1.45½; . 2 amber, $1.38½ to $1.63½; No. 2 rum, $1.33½ to $1.43½; No. 3 amber, .35½ to $1.60½; No. 3 durum, $1.31½ to .41½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.00 to .02; No. 4 yellow, 93c to 98c; No. 3 ied, 96c to 98c; No. 4 mixed, 91c to . Oats—No. 2 white, 39½c to 40c; No. 3 ite, 38½c to 39c. Barley—choice to fancy to 84c; medium to good, 77c to 81c; er grades, 68c to 76c. Rye—No. 2, .08½ to $1.10. Flax—No. 1 flaxseed, .81 to $2.84.

### WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United in Growers Limited report as follows the week ending April 9, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,424; hogs, 12; sheep, 153. Last week: Cattle, 90; hogs, 9,787; sheep, 404.

Livestock deliveries during the past k show considerable shrinkage over the vious week, cattle prices in a general during the early part of this week being much stronger. However, as the k advanced, a weaker undertone bee apparent. Choice butcher and ex- steers are bringing from $6.75 to . Choice butcher heifers $6.00 to . Prime cows $4.75 with a few odd at $5.00, while anything on the baby or fancy order will bring from $7.00 $8.00.

The hog market has again manifested a tly stronger tone, thick smooths at of writing selling from $12 to $12.25, a 10 per cent. premium over these es for select bacons.

In the sheep and lamb section, deliveries are hardly heavy enough to really establish a trade. Choice lambs will bring from $13 to $13.50, with fair to good sheep at from $6.00 to $8.00.

Owing to the numerous enquiries which we have had from the West for good brood sows, efforts are being made to get two or three car loads of true to type bacon sows from Ontario. These sows would be due to farrow in from four to eight weeks, and we estimate the cost, f.o.b. Winnipeg, at approximately from $35 to $45 each. These sows will be selected by experienced men and their breeding carefully checked up, and we would strongly urge those who want to get into a class of sows that will be liable to produce bacon type hogs to get in touch with us without delay.

We would like to draw the attention of our shippers to the fact that this is the season for dehorning, and we cannot too strongly urge you to dehorn all your commercial cattle, as it will increase their value very materially. We would also like to remind our shippers to use a little extra care in shipping hogs during the first warm days of spring weather. Use sand or gravel in the car, sprinkling well with water so that the evaporation will tend to cool the hogs. Load hogs quietly so that they will not become overheated in loading.

Farmers should keep in mind that cattle which they intend to market during the next two months should be kept off grass so as to avoid a grassy appearance. Strictly dry fed cattle will always bring very much more money than cattle which have been turned out.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice export steers | $6.50 to $7.25 |
| Prime butcher steers | 6.00 to 7.00 |
| Good to choice steers | 5.50 to 6.00 |
| Medium to good steers | 5.00 to 5.50 |
| Common steers | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Choice feeder steers | 4.25 to 4.75 |
| Medium feeders | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Common feeder steers | 3.00 to 3.50 |
| Good stocker steers | 3.75 to 4.25 |
| Medium stockers | 3.25 to 3.75 |
| Common stockers | 3.00 to 3.25 |
| Choice butcher heifers | 5.50 to 6.50 |
| Fair to good heifers | 4.00 to 4.50 |
| Medium heifers | 3.00 to 3.50 |
| Stock heifers | 2.50 to 3.25 |
| Choice butcher cows | 4.50 to 4.75 |
| Fair to good cows | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Cutter cows | 1.75 to 2.25 |
| Breedy stock cows | 1.50 to 1.75 |
| Canner cows | .75 to 1.25 |
| Choice springers | 50.00 to 60.00 |
| Common springers | 20.00 to 30.00 |
| Choice light veal calves | 8.00 to 9.00 |
| Choice heavy calves | 5.50 to 6.50 |
| Common calves | 3.50 to 4.50 |
| Heavy bull calves | 3.00 to 4.00 |

### EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market is lower, dealers quotations showing a decline of 4c from those of last week. They are now paying, delivered, extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 22c. These are jobbing extras 32c, firsts 28c, seconds 25c. Two cars of firsts have been sold for delivery this week at 27½c and 28 cents f.o.b. Winnipeg. Poultry: No business reported.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: There is reported to be a fair movement of local fresh on these markets. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 24c to 25c, firsts 22c to 23c, seconds 17c to 20c. Reports indicate plenty of eggs at producing points, but the marketing of them has been held up by spring floods. A large movement is anticipated during the present week. In the North Battleford section production is increasing rapidly. Gatherers are receiving 25c for firsts, and these are retailing at 3c. Dealers on this market are quoting, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 21c, seconds 18c. A few small shipments have been made to larger western consuming centres. Poultry: No fresh poultry offering. The local market is receiving all supplies from storage.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Receipts on this market show little change during the past week, owing to country roads, which are reported as almost impassable. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 20c, seconds 15c. In a jobbing way, extras are moving at 28c, firsts 26c, seconds 23c. Poultry: There is no fresh killed poultry on the market and only a fair demand for frozen stock.

CALGARY—Eggs: Conditions on this market are much the same as last week. About sufficient receipts are arriving to meet the local demand, and for this week's shipments dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 27c, firsts 22c, seconds 20c. Poultry: No business reported.

### BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian baled bacon 106s to 116s per 112 lbs. (23c to 25½c per lb.), boxes 104s to 110s (22½c to 23¾c); American 96s to 100s (20¾c to 21¾c). Irish 126s to 136s (27¼c to 29½c). Danish 118s to 120s (25½c to 26c). Trade was quiet during the week but closed steadier. It is reported that some Danish packers have temporarily stopped killing. Danish killings not available this week.

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports no Canadians on offer. Scotch sold from 13c to 16 per lb., live weight. The market was distinctly stronger.

Birkenhead cables the sale of 1,146 fat Canadians. Fat steers sold from 20½c to 21½c per pound in sink basis; cows 15c to 17c, and bulls from 14c to 15c; also 1,500 Irish fats and 1,300 Irish stores from 20½c to 22c in sink basis.

London sold 110 Canadian dressed sides from 18½c to 19½c per pound.

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
April 6 to April 11, inclusive

| Date | Oats 2 CW | Oats 3 CW | Oats Ex Fd | Oats 1 Fd | Oats 2 Fd | Barley 3 CW | Barley 4 CW | Barley Rej. | Barley Fd. | Flax 1 NW | Flax 2 CW | Flax 3 CW | Rye 2 CW |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 6 | 45¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | 39¾ | 36¾ | 74¾ | 69¾ | 66¾ | 64¾ | 235½ | 232 | 222½ | 112¾ |
| 7 | 47¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 41¾ | 38¾ | 75½ | 70½ | 67¾ | 66½ | 239 | 235½ | 227 | 114¾ |
| 8 | 47¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 41¾ | 38½ | 74¾ | 69¾ | 67 | 65½ | 235½ | 232 | 223½ | 114½ |
| 9 | 48 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 41¾ | 39¾ | 76 | 71¾ | 68¾ | 66¾ | 239 | 235½ | 229 | 115½ |
| 10 | GOOD FRIDAY | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 49¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ | 43¾ | 40¾ | 79¾ | 74¾ | 71¾ | 69¾ | 243½ | 240 | 233½ | 120½ |
| Week Ago | 44¾ | 40¾ | 43¾ | 38¾ | 35½ | 73¾ | 68¾ | 65¾ | 63¾ | 235½ | 231½ | 222½ | 112¾ |
| Year Ago | 37¾ | 35½ | 35½ | 33¾ | 31¾ | 62¾ | 56¾ | 54¾ | 52¾ | 209½ | 204½ | 183¾ | 64 |


## FANCY GRAIN

We carry complete stock selected double recleaned Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Buckwheat at our terminal elevator, Winnipeg. Samples and prices on request.

**WILEY, LOW & CO. LTD.**
336 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG



## Ship Your Grain

*to*

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD**

*Bank of Hamilton Chambers,* **Winnipeg** — *Lougheed Building,* **Calgary**

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION


# The Open Forum

*"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.*

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

### The U.F.A. Resolution

The Editor.—Your editorial, re U.F.A. Credit Resolution, to a person who has been studying the question of money very closely shows the need for further discussion of the whole question of money, as your arguments are based on misinformation of several aspects of the question of money which have been discussed but lightly by yourself and your correspondents.

We realize that The Guide, because of its associations with a commercial company of ours, may easily find itself embarrassed, because it undertakes to discuss the question of credit from all of its different angles.

Today there is a very great interest being taken in this question, even by business men in our towns and villages, and I would like to suggest that you give more space to the discussion of it, not only in the Open Forum but otherwise, particularly reviewing of proposals such as Prof. Soddy's, of Oxford University, England, and Major Douglas's.

Many people take it for granted that editors are well informed on all subjects and consequently become suspicious when an article at his hands shows rather much a one-sided viewpoint such as this one of yours of March 4.—C. H. MacFarquhar, Cremona, Alta.

[Mr. MacFarquhar is mistaken: The Guide is not embarrassed in the slightest degree in the discussion of this question; it has been discussing it for years. If Mr. MacFarquhar can point out the "misinformation" upon which our opinion is based, there is space in The Guide for his fuller knowledge. Light on the subject is more necessary than heat. Meanwhile if Mr. MacFarquhar will turn to The Guide for March 16, 1921, he will find a full report of Mr. Bevington's speech on the subject to the U.F.A. Convention of that year. If he will turn to the issue of September 21, 1921, he will find an exposition of the Douglas system by an ardent Douglasite, and another article by a supporter of the system in The Guide of January 25, 1922. Considerable space has been given in The Guide to discussion of the question during the last few months, and the discussion reveals that there is by no means the unanimity on the question that Mr. MacFarquhar assumes.—Editor.]

### Soldier Settlers

The Editor.—I suppose I am only wasting pen, ink, time and paper, in writing to The Guide, or for that matter to any other Canadian paper on the subject of soldier settlement in Canada. The papers are busy discussing farming in China, plagues in Turkey, labor troubles in Britain, reparations, murders, hangings and immigration, tariff questions and what not, anything so long as it is a positive certainty that no one puts in a word about the conditions prevailing on the soldier settlement farms throughout the country. What is the idea of certain government officials in trying to tell the country and for that matter the world, that the soldiers are not in any need of relief, when these gentlemen must positively know that the soldiers are on the average worse off than any other class of farmer. Many of us are in worse poverty than we would perhaps like to let the world know. There are many in shameful poverty, and debts over their heads that would stagger the rich, and the high prices of grain have only added to the hardships of many of them.

We are not asking anything more than we have already received, but any sane minded government must see that whether it is right or wrong, there is not a chance for a man to earn a living in this country who has a debt of six or seven thousand dollars on his head. What we want is a fair revaluation of everything the soldiers possess, that is to say, land and stock. Leave every man with a chance to make good, then wait five years and you will not be sorry in any way for what you did for the soldiers, but just let this present condition last five years and most of us will either be feeding on the cities or hunting for work that won't be found in this country. We need not worry ourselves that the present export prices are going to last. They can't last unless we are prepared to accept goods in exchange for our wheat and cattle. Canada must make conditions tolerable to real men or soon she'll have neither men nor money. Give the soldiers and others, in debt over their ability to pay, a chance and thereby give yourself a chance.
—Oliver Goodman, Petersfield, Man.

# Net Cash Prices

F.O.B. Winnipeg Warehouse

Sales Tax Absorbed by Us.

Your Local Dealer Is Waiting to Serve You

# Zinc Insulated Fences

TRADE MARK

No Extra Cost

INSULATED AGAINST RUST

40% TO 100% MORE ZINC

## "Champion" Stiff Stay and Hinge Joint Fences

### STIFF STAY FENCE
FULL GAUGE No. 9 WIRE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 433 | 4 line wires, 33" high, stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 550 lbs. | 24c |
| 540 | 5 line wires 40" high (even spaced) stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 700 lbs | 36c |
| 640 | 6 line wires, 40" high stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 800 lbs | 45c |
| 740 | 7 line wires 40" high stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 880 lbs | 49c |
| 748 | 7 line wires, 48" high stays 22" apart, 9 per rod, 100 rods weigh 910 lbs | 52c |
| 936 | 9 line wires 36" high stay 16½" apart, 12 per rod 100 rods weigh 1180 lbs | 66c |
| 950 | 9 line wires, 50" high, stays 15½" apart, 9 per rod 100 rods weigh 1225 lbs | 69c |
| 1048 | 10 line wires, 48" high stays 16½" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1325 lbs | 75c |

### POULTRY FENCE
TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES NO. 9
INTERMEDIATES AND UPRIGHTS NO. 13

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1848 | 18 line wires, 48" high, stays 8" apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1225 lbs | 80c |
| 2060 | 20 line wires, 60" high, stays 8" apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1325 lbs | 87c |
| 2272 | 22 line wires, 72" high, stays 8" apart, 25 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1475 lbs | 94c |

### HINGE JOINT FENCE
FULL GAUGE No. 9 WIRE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 436 | 4 line wires, 36" high (even spaced) stays 24" apart, 9 per rod. 100 rods weigh 550 lbs | 24c |
| 741 | 7 line wires, 41" high, stays 16" apart, 12 per rod 100 rods weigh 975 lbs | 56c |
| 845 | 8 line wires, 45" high stays 16" apart 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1100 lbs | 63c |
| 939 | 9 line wires, 39" high stays 16" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1180 lbs | 66c |
| 1052 | 9 line wires, 49" high, stays 16" apart, 12 per rod, 100 rods weigh 1360 lbs | 75c |

### HINGE JOINT GARDEN FENCE
TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES FULL GAUGE NO. 12
INTERMEDIATES AND UPRIGHTS NO 13

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1548 | 15 line wires, 48" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 850 lbs | 54c |
| 1443 | 14 line wires, 43" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod, weight 790 lbs | 50c |

### HINGE JOINT MEDIUM FENCE
TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES NO. 9
INTERMEDIATES AND UPRIGHTS NO. 12

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 726 | 7 line wires, 26" high stays 12" apart, 16 per rod 100 rods weigh 600 lbs | 34c |
| 741 | 7 line wires, 41" high, stays 12" apart 16 per rod 100 rods weigh 650 lbs | 38c |
| 832 | 8 line wires, 32" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod 100 rods weigh 680 lbs | 40c |
| 845 | 8 line wires, 45" high, stays 12" apart, 16 per rod 100 rods weigh 730 lbs | 45c |
| 939 | 9 line wires, 39" high stays 12" apart 16 per rod, 100 rods weigh 760 lbs | 46c |
| 949 | 9 line wires 49" high, stays 12" apart 16 per rod, weight 800 lbs | 49c |

### "CHAMPION" HINGE JOINT HOG FENCE
TOP AND BOTTOM WIRES NO. 9
INTERMEDIATES AND UPRIGHTS NO 13

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 726 | 7 line wires, 26" high, stays 6" apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 637 lbs | 38c |
| 832 | 8 line wires, 32" high, stays 6" apart, 33 per rod, 100 rods weigh 680 lbs | 46c |
| 939 | 9 line wires, 39" high, stays 6" apart, 100 rods weigh 760 lbs | 49c |

### GALVANIZED LAWN FENCING
PICKET OR UPRIGHT WIRES NO. 9
CABLE WIRES NO. 13

| Height in Inches | Single Loop Pickets 2¼" apart | Double Loop Pickets 3" at top 1½" at bottom |
|---|---|---|
| 36" | 13c per foot | 16c per foot |
| 42" | 14½c " | 17c " |
| 12" Flower Guard | 9c " | |
| 18" Flower Guard | 10c " | |

In ordering mark Single Loop S.L., and Double Loop D.L.

### DIAMOND MESH LAWN FENCE
HORIZONTAL WIRES FULL GAUGE NO. 9
Cross Weaving Wires No. 13
4 Inch Mesh throughout

| Height | Weight Per Rod | Price Per Rod | Price Per Foot |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34" | 13.4 lbs. | $1.18 | .16 cts. |
| 42" | 16.7 " | 1.43 | .17 " |
| 50" | 19.4 " | 1.65 | .19 " |
| 58" | 22.3 " | 1.89 | .21 " |

Put up in 10 and 20 rod rolls.
If cut to special length, price per foot charged.

### TOOLS

| | EACH |
|---|---|
| LOTT STRETCHERS | 12.00 |
| SINGLE WIRE STRETCHERS | 2.50 |
| SPLICERS | .35 |

### "CHAMPION" GATES FOR FARM, GARDEN AND LAWN
Electrically Galvanized Frames

Drive Gates strongly braced diagonally and vertically
Prices include Latches and Hinges
Widths given are exact distance posts should be set apart

| Size | Plain Frame | Scroll Tops | Scroll Top Lawn Fillings |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 x 36 | | | 3.75 |
| 3 x 42 | | | 4.15 |
| 3 x 48 | 3.80 | 4.30 | |
| 3½x 36 | | | 4.05 |
| 3½x 42 | | | 4.55 |
| 3½x 48 | 4.00 | 4.50 | |
| 10 x 36 | | | 9.75 |
| 10 x 42 | | | 10.10 |
| 10 x 48 | 7.50 | 8.60 | |
| 12 x 48 | 8.80 | 9.90 | |
| 14 x 48 | 9.65 | 10.75 | |
| 16 x 48 | 9.85 | 10.95 | |
| 16 x 48 Double | 13.50 | 14.60 | |

### "CHAMPION" POSTS
GALVANIZED INSIDE AND OUT

| | |
|---|---|
| "CHAMPION" Galv. Line Posts No. 16 ga., 7½' long Approx weight 8¼ lbs | 66c |
| "CHAMPION" Galv. Line Posts No. 13 ga., 7½' long Approx weight 12½ lbs | 87c |
| CORNER POSTS, Galv., No 10 ga., 8' long, complete with al' braces, fixtures and tops. Approx weight 78 lbs | 7.75 |
| END POSTS, Galv., No 10 ga., 8' long, complete with all braces, fixtures and tops. Approx weight 55½ lbs | 6.00 |
| Ball Tops for "Champion" line posts | 24c |
| "CHAMPION" Steel Driving Caps | 3.00 |

Where "CHAMPION" line posts are used no clips or staples necessary. Fence wires are attached by self contained clips.

### "CHAMPION" GALVANIZED WIRE
Put up 100 lb. bundles.

| | 100 lbs. per |
|---|---|
| No. 9 Gauge BRACE wire | 5.50 |
| No. 12 Gauge BRACE wire | 5.85 |
| No. 9 Gauge COILED SPRING wire | 5.65 |
| No. 12 Gauge COILED SPRING wire | 4.90 |

Quantities less than 100 lbs. add to above prices 25 cts. per 100 lbs.

### GALVANIZED FENCE AND POULTRY STAPLES

| | |
|---|---|
| Fence: 1¼, 1½, 1¾ and 2" keg lots | $6.60 |
| Poultry: ⅞" keg lots | 8.90 |

Quantities less than 100 lbs. add to staple prices 75 cts. per 100 lbs.

When ordering Fencing be sure and give design number and distance apart you want stay wire. This prevents mistakes.

You can buy "Champion" Fences, etc. at these CASH PRICES from your local Merchant.
F.O.B. our Warehouse, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Farm Fences supplied in 20-, 30- and 40-rod rolls only. Hog and Poultry Fences supplied in 10-rod rolls only.

If for any reason your DEALER cannot supply you, send us remittance to cover the cost of the fence, gates, etc. you need and we will ship promptly.

FULL GAUGE WIRE

**The Canadian Steel and Wire Company, Limited**
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

FULL WEIGHT AND FULL LENGTH